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EUROPEAN NEWS.

DETAILS TO JULY 30 BY THE JAVA.

Particulars of the Armistice.

The Preliminaries Submitted to the Emperor of Austria for Approval.

Bohemia and Moravia to be Held by Prussia.

The Minor German States Excluded from the Armistice.

Repulse of the Prussians at Wurzburg.

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Particulars of the Situation in Italy.

THE REFORM RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

THE EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING.

The Royal mail steamship *Java*, Capt. MOODIE, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of July 28, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 29th, arrived here yesterday morning.

ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS.

The extra Cunard steamship *Teutonic*, Capt. LANGLANDS, which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th of July, and Queenstown the following day, also arrived here yesterday.

The *Napoleon the III.* arrived at Brest on the morning of the 26th.

The Cuba was intercepted off Crookhaven on the evening of the 26th, and reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 27th.

The *City of Manchester* arrived off Crookhaven on the 29th, and reached Liverpool on the 28th.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

Peace Prospects—A Naval Battle in the Adriatic—Prussia Triumphant—France—The Hyde Park War—London Mobs—The Radical Press—Meeting at Brighton—A Novel Petition—Brigandage in Belgravia—Cholera—Money and Trade—Return of a Fenian General.

LONDON, Saturday, July 28, 1866.

The five days truce between Prussia, Italy and Austria, it is hoped, will end in an armistice and peace. The truce has not been extended to the Federal, who have been defeated in a sharp engagement since it commenced; and the Prussians have been so hard on Frankfort that one of the city authorities has hanged himself. Frankfort is a city of bankers, and the Prussian commander required $10,000,000, besides the support of his troops.

The truce came just in time to put a stop to a little good luck for Austria. She had a very unexpected naval victory at the foot of the Adriatic, and was beating the Prussians at Presburg, when the orders came to stop fighting. The Italians are very much annoyed at their naval disaster, and blame everybody. The English engineers refused to carry their steamers into action—the English guns failed as they have everywhere, the plating of their ships was defective, and the American iron-clad *Re d'Italia*, plated, however, in Italy, was sent to the bottom by an old wooden three-decker. They tell a good story about her crew, though. It is that when she was sinking a company of riflemen in her tops coolly took aim and killed and wounded nearly a hundred Austrians.

Apparently, the fighting interest of the great war is over. It has been one of the most extraordinary in history for its brevity and its importance. The Prussians have had great advantages; first, the needle gun, which, against the Austrian tactics of close fighting with bayonet and cavalry charges, have been irresistible; next, the strategy of some able military leader, supposed to be Gen. Count MOLTKE; next, a strong definite purpose, that of uniting Germany under Prussian rule. There are other advantages worthy of consideration. The Prussians are of one race and language—the Austrians of many. The Prussians are all educated up to a certain standard, and the army represents the people. They have been trained to gymnastic exercises, and were able to march twenty-five miles a day, and fight after a long march on empty stomachs. This war has been long foreseen and prepared for—determined upon by the Government. They were, therefore, as ready to finish their war at the beginning as Americans were in the end. Such is the lesson of the war.

What will be its consequences is more difficult to say. I read in the papers a startling announcement that "NAPOLEON III is shortly to be Emperor of Rome." This is paid for as an advertisement; but as it is also supported by reference to a text in Daniel—something about a little horn—it may be authentic. The French do not like the Prussians, and *vice versa*. When a Prussian military band visited Paris some time ago, it was doubtful whether it would not be mobbed in the streets, and I have seen it abundantly ridiculed at the theatres. Some one is said to have expressed to the Emperor the hope that some of the fine French military bands might be heard in Berlin, when the mediator drily remarked that it was *bien possible*. It seems certain that Northern Germany will accept the rule of BISMARCK; but it is far from certain that France will be satisfied with the carrying out of his programme of a new German Empire. Waterloo may have been avenged on England and Austria, perhaps on Russia, but not yet on Prussia. That remains. Hence the French are passably friendly with English, Russians and Austrians, while they detest the Prussians.

The West End war—the war of the Government and the Reform League—has also happily ended. After an affecting interview between Mr. WALPOLE, the Home Secretary, and the League leaders, a truce has been agreed upon, and no more meetings will be attempted in the Royal Parks, until the question of the right to hold such meetings has been legally settled. Primrose Hill is at the service of the Reformers, if they like it.

The great battle of Hyde Park, which came off on Monday, was followed by two days' rioting, and a good deal of mischief before the compromise and armistice was agreed to. The whole affair has been English and absurd. For years, under the Liberal Government, it has been a settled thing that public meetings should not be held in the parks. They are not allowed in any ornamental park in England or in Europe, any more than in the Central Park, New-York. There was no pretext of any right to hold them. In fact, no one can enter Hyde Park before a certain hour in the morning; the gates are closed at a certain hour at night, and only of late has any one been allowed to cross the park, and then only by one fixed route, in a public cab. The Reform League called an meeting in Hyde Park, on the occasion of a procession, to move on," and presently find ourselves in a large drawing-room, hung with red silk damask, the furniture being covered with the same material. In the centre is a large table, with an arm-chair at one end and chairs all around. We are now in the council-chamber, where the Emperor twice a week deliberates with his ministers. Leaving this apartment, we penetrate into the Emperor's study, or rather the official study, as there is another adjoining office in which he writes, reads reports and examines the numerous affairs submitted to his decision. In the first study he usually receives the persons to whom audiences have been granted, signs papers and transacts general business. In the private office we find two valets engaged in dusting and putting things in order, for the Emperor will presently arrive. These two valets have special charge of the study. Their sole business is to keep it in order, and no one but they can enter it in the Emperor's absence. These two men, with FELIX, first valet, LEON, first valet de chambre, and five or six other servants, formerly attached, either in person or through their families, to the household of Queen HORTENSE, constitute the personal attendance of NAPOLEON III. They are devoted to their imperial master, and watch over him with discreet and jealous vigilance. I use the term "discreet," because it is well known that the Emperor has a great dislike of the precautionary measures which the several attempts to assassinate him have rendered necessary, and M. HUBYOUIX, Inspector-General of Police of the Imperial residences, is obliged to employ the greatest activity and skill to secure the safety of the sovereign against whose life so many conspiracies have been set on foot.

While we have been staring at the rooms through which we have passed, 7 o'clock has struck, and the Emperor is now at his desk. The first persons admitted to his presence are Dr. CONNEAU, the Emperor's physician, and director of the Sovereign's bounty, and M. MELIN, Treasurer of the *Cassette*, or Privy Purse. These gentlemen report on the moneys distributed by them yesterday, and receive their instructions for to-day. After leaving the Emperor they make a similar visit to the Empress and the young Prince Imperial, for the same purpose. The next arrivals are M. CORTI, Chief of the Cabinet, (which must not be mistaken for the Ministry,) and M. PIETRI, Private Secretary to the Emperor. They report to His Majesty upon the petitions which have been received on the previous day, and take the Emperor's orders with regard to them. As numerous documents of this kind are daily sent to the Tuileries, and as each is duly examined, this labor usually consumes the time until 10 o'clock. At this hour, FELIX introduces the *savans*, writers and artists, employed by the Emperor, and who come to present their work or receive instructions. Shortly before noon the Officers of the Household submit their several reports and at noon the Emperor goes up to the apartments of the Empress to breakfast, herself and the Prince Imperial only participating with him in this meal, which lasts about half an hour. After breakfast the Emperor remains a short time to converse with his son and the ladies and gentlemen of the palace on duty. He then returns to his office, and the regular series of audiences commence. The visitors are the Cabinet Ministers, Foreign Ambassadors, the Presidents of the Senate, Corps Legislatif, and Council of State, the high functionaries who have business to transact, and persons who have been accorded a special interview. These receptions are rarely over before 4 o'clock. The Emperor then goes out to ride, sometimes merely for relaxation, in which case he drives to the Bois de Boulogne or to Vincennes, but frequently availing himself of the opportunity to inspect the public works and improvements in progress, and visit charitable establishments. He generally returns to the Tuileries about 6 o'clock, and at 7 dinner is announced. At this meal, in addition to the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial, the guests are the entire household on duty, that is to say, the aides-de-camp, orderly officers, chamberlains, equerries and ladies of the palace. Contrary to the rule observed on occasions of ceremony, (when the Empress sits opposite the Emperor,) on ordinary days Her Majesty's place is at the right side of her husband. Gen. ROLLIN, Adjutant-General of the Tuileries, sits opposite their Majesties. The first Lady of Honor is placed at the Emperor's left and the Chief Aid-de-Camp at the Empress' right.

After dinner, the company enter the drawing-room adjoining the dining-room, where about an hour is passed, the time being spent in conversation or in games of skill and calculation. Card-playing is entirely excluded. Recently, the principal occupation of this leisure hour was the planning of homes for the laboring classes. The Emperor and Empress, both of whom take a deep interest in this subject, each built a miniature dwelling with blocks of wood and bits of pasteboard, defending their ideas against the objections and criticisms of those around them. At the Universal Exhibition of 1867, NAPOLEON III. and the Empress EUGENIE will figure as exhibitors of workingmen's houses, and may be fortunate enough to carry off a medal.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock the Emperor again returns to his study, and labors until the hour for retiring. "And this," says JENKINS, with a condescending smile, "is a faithful picture of the Sovereign of France in 1866."

Some time ago I gave you the statistics of the sacrifice of life by European wars since 1815. Here is a calculation which has the merit of being less lugubrious than and quite as curious as the other. It owes its actuality to the present unsettled state of affairs in Germany, which makes the burghers of the steady City of Bremen tremble for the safety of their famous Rosenwein. You may not be aware that one bottle of this celebrated wine is estimated to be worth 2,750,000 rix thalers, or about two millions of dollars in American gold. At this rate, the cost of a glass of Rosenwein may be set down at $280,000, and a drop at $280. The basis upon which this estimate is founded is as follows, and any of our Wall-street financiers will at once tell you that it is perfectly correct: A butt of German wine, containing 204 bottles, cost in the year 1624, when this Rosenwein was barreled, three hundred rix thalers, or $240. Counting the expenses of cellarage, taxes, and the compound interest of $240 since 1624, we arrive at the inevitable conclusion that a butt of this wine is now worth 800,000,000 of rix-thalers, which gives 2,750,000 rix-thalers as the price of a bottle. During the period that Bremen was occupied by the French, under NAPOLEON, some of the Imperial Generals very coolly drank a considerable quantity of the precious liquor, and for many years afterward the inhabitants of Bremen insisted that their city hadr paid to France a larger war levy than all the rest of Germany combined."

Speaking of war contributions naturally reminds us of the unfortunate City of Frankfort, now under the unscrupulous domination of the Prussians. The Generals of WILLIAM I. seem to be quite as cool in their way of doing things as were the Napoleonic worthies above mentioned. Gen. FALKENSTEIN ordered the Frankforters to fork over six millions of florins—which they forked over without a murmur—to say nothing of providing for a horde of hungry Prussians, and furnishing each hungry Prussian with eight cigars per diem. (However, we all know what German cigars are.) Next came Gen. MANTEUFFEL, who summoned the town to pay a further levy of 25,000,000 of florins—which they very sensibly and very flatly refused to do, telling MANTEUFFEL to pillage and burn the place if he liked, which he hadn't the pluck to do. The refusal to pay was due to the energy of Baron ROTHSCHILD, who told MANTEUFFEL to plunder Frankfort if he dared, in which case he, Baron ROTHSCHILD, would undertake to crush the banks and bankers of Prussia—and he would have done it. MANTEUFFEL has been removed by the King, but behold he left Frankfort—so the story goes—he dined with Baron ROTHSCHILD, whose table is famous the world over. The Prussian General is a *bon vivant*, and, aware of this trait in his character, the crafty Baron thought to touch his heart by appealing to his stomach. Special instructions were accordingly given to the cook, who on this occasion quite surpassed himself. The General ate and ate, till his host felt convinced he must presently burst. After dinner, the warrior, delighted with the marvels of cookery he had swallowed, requested that the *chef de cuisine* who had invented so many good things might be summoned to his presence. The Baron immediately ordered up the *Carême* thus flatteringly favored, whereupon the amiable MANTEUFFEL exclaimed: "Cook, you are a genuine artist, and from this day forward I take you into my own service!" It is not stated whether the silver plate of M. DE ROTHSCHILD still remains in his possession.

RALPH RASEL.

OUR ITALIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Further Particulars of the Naval Attack Upon the Island of Lissa—Approach of the Austrian Fleet—Singular Conduct of Admiral Persano—Result of the Contest—Loss of the Re d'Italia—More than Four Hundred of Her Officers and Crew Go Down with Her—Suicide of Her Captain—The Gunboat Palestra Blown Up by Her Officers—Two Hundred Men Go Down with Their Vessel—Progress of the War.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, July 25, 1866.

We have additional particulars about the naval engagement in the Adriatic. The Italian force consisted of more than thirty vessels of all classes. There were eleven iron-clad vessels, eight wooden frigates, three corvettes, four gunboats and eight dispatch boats. The Austrian fleet was composed of seven iron-clads, five wooden frigates, two corvettes, twelve gunboats of six guns each, and the flagship *Kaiser*. On the 16th of July the Italian fleet left the port of Ancona, and directed its course toward the Island of Lissa, pretty well down on the Dalmatian coast. In the Italian journals, and in conversation, a great deal of severe criticism of the conduct of Admiral PERSANO had been indulged. The Italian fleet, which had cost the country so much, which had excited so much the national pride, and upon which such great hopes were fixed, had remained inactive when splendid opportunities were presented for striking blows against the enemy, in conjunction with the land forces, winning glory for the Italian arms. A demonstration must be made, and the fortified Island of Lissa was selected as the object of attack. Whether the decision was a wise one, and the expedition conducted with judgment, is for the Italians more than for others to decide. Certain it is, that on the 18th, after several hours of furious attack, the fortifications of the island were much damaged, and several of the batteries reduced to silence. On the approach of night the attack was suspended. It was renewed on the following morning, and with equal success, notwithstanding the strength of the place had been partially restored by great activity of the Austrians during the night. Preparations were made for disembarking troops on the morning of the 20th, for the purpose of taking possession of the island. It was at this moment that a dispatch-boat of the Italian fleet brought intelligence that the Austrian naval force was approaching. It was the signal for extraordinary activity, and in a few hours commenced and ended the most important naval engagement which for many years has taken place in these waters. The Austrian fleet advanced in order of battle, when the Italian commander, who had left the *Re d'Italia* to make the *Affondatore* the flag-ship, gave the signal for the attack.

The motive which induced PERSANO to leave, before the engagement, the vessel which has been the flag-ship of the Italian navy to give his orders from the deck of another vessel, is perhaps to be explained hereafter. The *Re d'Italia*, the *Re di Portogallo* the *Principe di Carignano*, the *Palestro* and the *Ancona*, were the first to precipitate themselves upon the Austrian fleet. The sea was extremely agitated by a tempestuous wind blowing from the north. This rendered the management of the vessels, and the working of the guns more difficult. The encounter must have been one of terrible fierceness. We are told by an eye-witness that there was an awfulness more easily imagined than described in the flash and thunder of guns, the crash of great vessels against each other, the war howls of the combatants, and the great thick masses of smoke enveloping all.

As might be expected in an encounter of iron-clad vessels, the principal damage was done by the concussion or butting system, rather than by artillery. The *Re d'Italia* was the object against which was directed the heaviest blows. Her rudder was rendered partly useless early in the fight by several well-directed balls. Thus hindered from changing her position, she was at the mercy of the enemy. Three of the Austrian iron-clads launched themselves simultaneously with such force against prow and stern and quarter, that the noble ship was obliged to succumb. Of her gallant crew of six hundred men, officers and crew, more than four hundred perished in the sea. We have seen no such statement in any print, but in a private letter it is said that when the commandant of the *Re d'Italia*, Capt. FRA DI BRUNO, when he saw there was no hope of saving his ship, put a pistol to his head and went down with her. No struggle in the waves and possible rescue could follow such an act. The dreaded and most humiliating thought of falling a prisoner into Austrian hands overcame every other consideration. The iron-clad gun-boat *Palestro* being attacked by several vessels of the enemy, and the capture of the vessel seeming inevitable, Capt. CAPPELLINI called a council of his officers and crew. It was resolved to blow up the vessel and perish with her rather than yield to the enemy. The ship was hung in a festive manner with the national flag, and saluting it with shouts for sovereign and country, the whole company of two hundred went down together. Among those who lost their lives in this wide destruction was Sig. BOZZIO, a young member of the Italian Parliament, who has won some distinction by the earnestness of his devotion to the national cause. Curiosity to witness a naval battle led him to go on board the *Re d'Italia*.

The Italian accounts have it that the fleet of the enemy suffered not less severely than their own. But the Austrians may tell their own story. Reluctant as we may be to make record of it, there can be no doubt of the fact that the Italians in this engagement have suffered a defeat. The feeling here is one of disappointment, mingled, to be sure, with a sentiment of pride and admiration for conduct so heroic as that exhibited by the actors in this gallant struggle. Italy has lost nothing, but has gained much by this first trial of valor of her young fleet with a foreign enemy. Whatever lack of judgment may have been displayed in the conduct of this expedition, it cannot be said that the Italians have not shown the courage of true heroes. As we admire pluck, so we must give them the praise which they have justly earned.

The Italian fleet is now in the port of Ancona repairing damages, and will soon again be ready for service. Hundreds of flags are flaunting in the streets of Florence to-day, in token of joy for the success of the Italian Army, under the command of Gen. MEDICI, in the passes of the Tyrol, between Clamona and Primolano. It is a success which cost a severe contest, and is not to be lightly prized. It may be considered as equivalent to the possession of Trento, on the Italian Tyrol. The utmost reliance is placed upon the annexation of this territory to the Italian Kingdom both by right of conquest and diplomatic concession. The claim is also good founded upon traditional title. It has been the aim of GARIBALDI, advancing as he has been from the west, to become master, in the name of Italy, of this Province. It will be occupied and held by both divisions of the army. It was a point to be gained before any concessions were made with reference either to an armistice or peace.

The official journal here gives notice to-day that the Italian Government adheres to the proposition made by the other Powers for the armistice, and so far as Italy is concerned there will be a suspension of hostilities for eight days. Two days will be necessary for intelligence of this decision to reach Gen. MEDICI, who is advancing into the Tyrol. This, it is thought, will be sufficient time to enable that officer to push his column to the city of Trento, which has been the objective point of the campaign. The Italians do not feel disposed to treat for peace unless the acquisition of the Italian Tyrol is made one of the bases of an arrangement.

A report comes from Rome that there has been a meeting of Cardinals to consult upon the present position of affairs in Italy. Venetia being virtually acquired, the Italian Kingdom is strengthened both morally and materially in the same proportion in which the Austrian Empire is weakened. Fear of the Italian power, if not respect for it, is increased, as it becomes more and more capable of asserting its own policy or exercising its will. We are told, but we do not know with what ground of truth, that it was proposed in the Council of Cardinals to offer what is left of the Papal territory to France, to be subject to such political direction as the Government of that country in its wisdom may impose. If there be any truth in the report, it shows that there is a growing feeling of anxiety as to the possible issues which a few months may bring not to the gates of Rome only, but to the doors of the Vatican. Cardinal ANTONELLI is suffering severely from an attack of gout, which is not a very agreeable malady. The Holy Father, to escape the heats of Rome, has gone to his pleasant retreat of Castel Gandolfi. Pius IX. is enjoying a robust old age, and yet gives no sign of a disposition to take himself out of the way, whether to make place for an ambitious or pliant successor, or to enable politicians to carry out their schemes. So far as we know, the chance of the young second cousin of the Emperor, the Cardinal LUCIAN BONAPARTE, is as good as that of any other one at Rome, to take the place of PIO NONO. ANGELICO.

THE ARMISTICE.

When the Suspension of Hostilities Began—Its Expiration and Renewal.

The suspension of hostilities between Austria and Italy commenced on the 25th, when the heads of the Italian columns halted where they stood. Other troops might make movements but not go beyond the points occupied by the heads of the columns.

The truce of five days between Prussia and Austria ceased at noon on the 27th ult., but was then prolonged to the 2d of August, and a four weeks' armistice commencing from that date had been concluded.

The Preliminaries Submitted to the Emperor of Austria.

Count KAROLYE had arrived at Vienna with the preliminaries of peace agreed upon by him and Count BISMARCK for ratification by the Emperor of Austria.

Another Warning from Russia.

From the Moscow Gazette, July 19.

Russia is threatened. Germany strong and united is approaching nearer to our frontier, and threatens to become masters of the only sea which secures our communication with the world. The ties which unite the people and States of the Austrian Empire will clearly soon be broken, and in her place will be established a political State whose power may be directed against the most vital and dearest interests of Russia. Two great provinces of the Turkish Empire, which were but lately under the protectorate of Russia, and depended on us more than on the Sovereign of Turkey, have been transformed by quite an arbitrary manœuvre, contrary to treaties and the decision of a European Conference, into an almost independent state, under the dynasty of Hohenzollern. *In short the political situation varies every day, and always to the detriment of the position of Russia in the world. Let us, therefore, endeavor to be prepared when the time comes, and get rid of all internal difficulties, so as to be able to act when the decisive moment is at hand.*

Peace not Certain—The Difficulties in the War.

Berlin, July 24, Correspondence of the London Times.

Though the prospects of a prolongation of the armistice has increased since yesterday, it would be a mistake to infer from this that peace was certain. All that Austria has yet conceded is to withdraw from the Bund. This is the most signal advantage gained by Prussia since the days of FREDERICK the Great, when the fealty she, in common with the other members of the Empire, owed to the Kaiser was first set aside; still it leaves so many questions of the gravest import in suspense that much room for deliberation and dispute remains. Not to speak of the assumption of the military command in all northern Germany, and the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein, as well as some other territories, situate between the two halves of the Prussian dominion, which have to be definitely acorded to this Government, it is, from all I learn, a matter of doubt whether the future constitution of the south, as contemplated by Count BISMARCK, will meet with the approval of his humbled, yet proud and untamed foe. After the doubtful attitude of Bavaria during the last few weeks, Count BISMARCK does not seem to be particularly inclined to grant her the advantage of military supremacy over Baden, Wurtemberg and a portion of Hesse, vested in her in his original programme. He would, I believe, prefer to constitute the south into a number of independent states, making it, however, a condition that no military or commercial alliance be entered into between them and Austria. Should the South, as it is easy to foresee it would, find it impossible to exist and flourish without the support of a large and more influential commonwealth, Count BISMARCK has no objection to receive it back into his own Confederacy upon the same terms as the States already embodied with it. This will certainly form a subject of contention between him on the one side and Austria and France on the other. The two latter Powers, whatever they may be compelled to concede with regard to the minor States of the North, plainly indicate an intention to weaken the control of this Government over the South, and reserve to themselves the privilege of ascendancy at Munich, Stuttgart and Carlsruhe. Perhaps the solution of this question will be facilitated by the southerners themselves disclaiming separation from the rest of their countrymen.

Another difficulty is likely to be offered by the cost of war. Is Austria prepared to defray the Prussian expenditure in addition to her own? If so, will she allow some of her Provinces to remain occupied until the whole has been paid off? Or, if not, will she cede territory to make up the ready cash? And is Austria aware that if the deliberations upon these and similar topics should drag on for any length of time public opinion in this country, which conceives the requirements of the Government far too moderate, will aggravate pending differences by calling for the annexation, *pur et simple*, of Hanover, Cassel, and perhaps Saxony also? Is she aware that, unless his programme is at once accepted, Count BISMARCK himself will probably insist upon the extradition of the minor States territory beyond what he has already demanded? Aggrandizement in Western Germany, at the expense of Nassau and Darmstadt, is said to enter into his plans, having been represented to him as most desirable from a military point of view.

It is not believed that, even were the armistice lengthened to four or six weeks, it would materially assist the Imperial Government in creating a new army. Three of its most populous provinces are in the hands of the enemy. Venice has been ceded. Hungary is ripe for insurrection, and, if subjected to new and exhausting draughts, might prove a foe rather than a friend. Are Galicia, Croatia, and the Slovenic dependencies alone sufficient to fill up the thinned ranks? Are their inhabitants faithful enough to hold out amid the dangers of an impending catastrophe? Already 250 heavy guns are on their way to Olmutz and Floridsdorf; already Gen. HENWARTH, whose ingenuity rendered the crossing of Alsen Sound practicable, has pushed his advanced posts to the very banks of the Danube; already the embodiment of the second ban of the Landwehr, which adds 120,000 men to the Prussian armies, is nearly completed. Add to this the panic prevailing among the inhabitants of Vienna, whose houses at a later stage of the bombardment would be within range of the Prussian artillery, and it is not probable that a respite granted would alter the result of the war, however much it might retard its end. Moreover, can a large and crowded town maintain all the horrors of a siege unless inspired by patriotism to dare and suffer the worst? As the Vienna papers tell us, people are daily executed in that metropolis for acting as spies; but those only arraigned and shot form but a moiety in comparison with the hundreds suspected. If such be the moral condition of the town at the mere idea of an attack, what will it become with the shells whizzing round their ears?

In Western Germany things are steadily taking their assigned course. The Prussians, not content with moving one column in the direction of Heidelberg, have sent another due east of Frankfort, and, it seems, reoccupied HANAU and Aschaffenburg. The united Federal and Bavarian armies are said to have retreated to Gemunden, about ten miles east of Aschaffenburg; but nothing certain can be determined upon the matter. To my mind, it is improbable that the Wurtemberg Division, whose own country is now more immediately threatened by the western wing of the Prussians, will be allowed to remain with the Federals drawing off to the east.

The opening of the Prussian Parliament has been fixed by Royal proclamation for Monday next. The King and Count BISMARCK will be present at the ceremony, unless detained at the seat of war by more important business. The victorious Count is in good hopes of being able to make his peace with the deputies in the ensuing session, and with so desirable an end in view endeavors to insert a passage in the speech from the Throne in which the right of the purse, as claimed by Parliament, is unconditionally recognized by the Crown. His laudable efforts in this direction are, however, opposed by the ultra-Conservatives at Court, which makes it problematical whether he will succeed. It would be a pity should he fail. In the present disposition of the public mind there is not the slightest doubt that were the Government to reinstate the Constitution all past infractions would be forgotten, and a vote of indemnity granted by the Lower House.

The King of Hanover has been informed by this Government that the income he derives from the Crown lands will be withheld until the public moneys conveyed to England be refunded. M. WERNER, the Hanoverian Consul-General in London, has been removed, having in a published letter stated that the wounded soldiers of his country were insufficiently attended to by the Prussian authorities.

The Germans in England are beginning to contribute largely for the relief of their wounded countrymen. Three Liverpool firms alone £700 have been remitted, £450 of which went to Berlin and £350 to Vienna.

The public movement in favor of Prussian supremacy is getting stronger and stronger. In Dresden a number of leading politicians, so long the avowed friends of Austria, have combined with the adherents of this Government and formed a common declaration, in which the reunion of all Germany under Prussian auspices is declared to be a necessity of the times. Letters and articles advocating the same idea abound in the Wurtemberg and Baden press. People, it appears, were never so deeply impressed with the evils inseparable from a division of Germany into a number of petty States as now.

The Points Involved in the Negotiations.

Berlin (July 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

To-day's official *Provincial Correspondence* confirms all I have said as to the terms of peace. Far from making any definite concessions, Austria has only assented to enter upon the consideration of a programme drawn up by this Government and communicated to her through France. The most important, and indeed the only point distinctly mentioned in the draught, is the withdrawal of Austria from the Bund. All the rest on which Prussia have been evidently couched in such general terms as to require a closer revision, for which a five days' suspension of hostilities was proposed and accepted. It is not improbable, according to the inspired organ, that this object will be attained at the Conference now assembled at the Prussian headquarters at Nicholsburg; but even though full accord in contemination may be brought about within the period allowed, "everything else," the *Correspondenz* remarks, "will depend upon the earnestness and unfeigned sincerity of Austria in wishing for peace."

That is to say, though a more complete basis of deliberation may be agreed upon in the present stage of the proceedings, this must not be understood as guaranteeing a favorable result of the ulterior discussions to be opened in the event of a prolongation of the armistice. Not to leave any doubt on this score, the *Correspondenz* unreservedly adds that, "There never was a statesman at the head of this Government who aimed so high for Prussia, and who has been so resolute in the pursuit of his object. Prussia, having gained so many brilliant victories, will now carry through the long desired reform of the Confederacy, and, for the benefit of all Germany, secure for herself that position in the new Bund which her power and the protection she affords to the nation at large give her a right to claim."

The last sentence seems to imply a wish on the part of this Government to extend their control over the Southern States also. Nor do their acts belie this surmise, though the desire has, in the present practical phase of the unity movement, at any rate, never been stated in so many words. The Prussian Western armies are busily employed in humbling Bavaria and Wurtemberg. Herr VON DER PFORDTEN, the Bavarian Minister, has been in vain dispatched to Nicholsburg by the Southern League, and is unable to obtain its invasion of the armistice. On the contrary, he was given to understand that the Southerners, having chosen to go to war, must abide by the consequences, and could expect nothing better than to be treated as worsted enemies. They would, it was hinted to him, perhaps be allowed to keep aloof from the Northern Alliance, as intended in the scheme divulged by the Cabinet two months ago; but though it was doubtful whether in such a case they would be readmitted to the Zollverein, they must prepare to pay their quota of the cost of war, besides refund to Prussia the many millions she during the last thirty years had contributed toward the erection of the Federal fortresses at Ulm, Rastatt, &c. Now, this is plainly telling the dismayed representative of Bavarian Royalty that he and his neighbors would be suffered to remain independent, but only on conditions which would cause them, sooner or later, to implore admission to the new Bund. Of the military operations on the western theatre of war, intended to pave the way for the ultimate absorption of the Southern States, no fresh intelligence has been received to-day. We learn, however, that the Baden Government, despairing of success in the field, has issued counter-orders to a detachment ready to start for the Federal camp. The troops, instead of marching toward the Odenwald, have been sent off in an opposite direction, and concentrated on the Swiss frontier. As regards their gallant brethren still in the field, a Munich paper, wholly free from the suspicion of Prussian leanings, recommends them to wear black-red-gold striped nightcaps, instead of tri-colored cockades.

The View Taken at Vienna.

Vienna (July 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

There are various indications that the endeavors of the Emperor of the French to put an end to the war will soon be attended with success. Prussia is somewhat less exacting than she was a week ago, and Austria somewhat more yielding. The former will hardly continue to insist on a cession of territory, as she has acquired the conviction that the latter will not refuse to withdraw from the Germanic Confederation, and possibly she may consent to accept a reasonable pecuniary indemnification for her extraordinary outlay during the war. In fact she is said to demand 250,000,000f., (£25,000,000)—a sum which Austria, as need hardly be said, is totally unable to pay. As a matter of course, the Imperial Government will be obliged to cede to Prussia its recently-acquired rights in Holstein and Schleswig. M. DE BENEDETTI is still at the headquarters of the King of Prussia, but yesterday evening Baron BOUTOUROU, one of the Secretaries of the French Embassy, brought dispatches from him to this city. For the last four or five days we have been told that King WILLIAM I. is at Lundenburg, but I have just learned that His Majesty is living in a chateau near Nicholsburg, which belongs to Count MENSDORFF, or rather to the Countess, his wife, who is a member of the princely house of Dietrichstein. Nicholsburg, which is on the frontier of Moravia, is on the high road to Vienna by way of Wischeradorf, at which place the advanced guard of the *gros* of the Prussian army is now stationed. A person who has recently seen the Prussian army says that it appears to be in good order, although it has for the last three days been exposed to the rain, which at times has been heavy. If the information received from Bohemia be correct, cholera and typhus fever are now making considerable ravages in the Prussian army, and more particularly that part of it which is under the command of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. According to private letters from Gitschin (Jicin) there are now three or four thousand sick men lying in the villages in the neighborhood of that town. On Wednesday, the 18th inst., there was a thunderstorm here, during which the rain came down with terrific force. The Imperial troops suffered much, and doubtless many of the men will fall sick, as their clothing has been wet for the last sixty hours. The lightning struck one of the gable ends of the cathedral, and also some of the jochs (pillars or supports) of a wooden bridge which crosses the Danube at Tabor, a village opposite Floridsdorf, and consequently on this, the left bank of the river. As there was a tremendous explosion when the lightning struck, it must be supposed that the military authorities had, for some purpose, made preparations for destroying a part of the bridge. The fire did not, and, in fact, could not spread, as the rain was falling in torrents. Though the presence of "the victors at Custozza" has a good influence on the troops which were so roughly handled at Bohemia, the latter are still somewhat despondent. The fact is they have no confidence in their commanders, as they believe them to be inferior to the Prussian Generals in intelligence, enterprise and energy.

Yesterday morning Count KAROLYI, who was the representative of the Austrian Government at Berlin when the war began, came from Pesth to this city, and in the course of the day he repeatedly conferred with Counts MENSDORFF and MAURICE ESTERHAZY. Count BLOME, the Austrian Minister at the Court of Bavaria, is also here, and it is expected that he will soon be followed by Baron VON DER PFORDTEN, who is said to be far more inclined to conclude peace than he was to go to war. Ugly rumors are in circulation in Southern Germany; and in Munich, Stuttgart and Frankfort it is generally believed that from the very first there has been a secret understanding between the Prussian Government and some of the Federal Generals. The time of action being almost over, the commander of the Bavarian army has managed to effect a junction with Eighth Federal *corps d'armee*. The King and the Crown Prince of Hanover, who have met with a very kind reception here, are said to be less cast down by their misfortunes than might reasonably be expected. It has to-day been hinted to me that Austria would more easily be able to come to terms with Prussia "if she less strenuously upheld the rights of the Saxon and Hanoverian dynasties." The Emperor of Austria is in a great dilemma, for he, as an honorable man, cannot possibly make peace with Prussia unless he have the consent of his Federal allies, and more particularly of the King of Saxony. During the last three days Baron BEUST has repeatedly seen Count MENSDORFF and the Emperor, and doubtless he has done all in his power to prevent their losing sight of the interests of his sovereign.

The day before yesterday M. DEAK was here *incognito*, and I am informed that he had a long conference with Count BELCREDI, the Minister of State, and the Hungarian Chancellor. The current report is that DEAK has been empowered by his sovereign to form an Hungarian Ministry, which shall be ready to assemble to the Diet for its doings, but I am not inclined to give credit to it. A levy *en masse* in Hungary is proposed, and probably M. DEAK, the most influential man in the kingdom, has been requested to lend a helping hand to the Government in the day of its distress. It is possible that the illustrious Hungarian may do what is required of him, although he has repeatedly had occasion to remark that the promises which Austria makes when in adversity are forgotten when her star is in the ascendant. Count ANTHONY FORGACH, an Ex-Chancellor, has undertaken to act as Royal Commissary in the north-west counties of Hungary, and to organize the levy *en masse*. The Austrian Government and its official and semi-official organs are always talking of the "*unzertrennte treue*" (hereditary loyalty) of the Hungarians; but they will do well not to use the phrase any more. The loyalty of the Hungarian nation is greatly shaken, and in my opinion nothing but an unreserved recognition of their constitutional rights will induce them to make an effort to prevent the empire from falling to pieces. The torpor of the Imperial Government continues, and almost the only signs of life it gives are the raising of money and soldiers, and the continuance of any payments which it may be compelled to be said that a change of Ministers is desirable.

The Announcement of the Truce.

Vienna (July 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

The *Wiener Zeitung*, of this date, confirms the news which was contained in the *French Moniteur* of yesterday relative to the conclusion of a truce:

"A five days' truce has been concluded between the Prussian and Austrian troops. The truce began on Sunday, the 22d inst. The Feldzeugmeister Count DRESKEFELD, Count CAROLYI, who was formerly Minister in Berlin, and Baron BRENNIER, the Minister in Denmark, have gone to the Prussian headquarters."

The Austrians, having been obliged to make enormous sacrifices in order that the honor and dignity of the State may be worthily upheld, are highly indig-

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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

Vindication of the National Union Convention—The Dangers Threatened.

In the Chicago *Republican* we find the following report of an able speech recently delivered at Madison, Wisconsin, by Senator DOOLITTLE:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am directly from Washington here to be present at this meeting with you to-day. For myself, if I could consult my own feelings, I could wish to be relieved from this present duty and its labor. We have just passed through a very long and laborious session. Our labor has been severe beyond precedent, and I confess myself somewhat worn by that labor, to say nothing of the effect of the journey which brought me here. While, however, I confess to some lassitude, while I confess that I feel in my person the effect of this long, unremitting toil, yet I beg to say to you, fellow-citizens, that in my faith in the great principles for which we there struggled, and in the assurance of their triumph, I have no doubt whatever. [Cheers.]

The great question involved in the war was this: Shall this Government of ours live or die? Shall our nationality be preserved? Shall the reunion of the States under the Constitution be secured? That question we fought out in the field of argument, and we fought it out in the field of arms. And that question we have settled forever—the unity of this nation, its nationality, and the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States are established forever. But the war is over. Peace has come, and with it have come new problems, and the men who are not capable of seeing the new problems that peace brings are blind themselves, or are blinded by others. The truth is, that peace has brought this great problem, and it is the controlling question of the hour; not whether the Constitution is supreme—for there is not a living human being from Maine to Texas, from New-York to California, who does not admit that—but this other question arises—an all-absorbing question, upon which the existence of human liberty depends—*whether the States shall live or die under the Constitution.* [Cheers.] *I repeat, fellow-citizens, the problem of this hour is, whether the State shall live, or whether the State shall die. Under the guidance of those men who have controlled, to a very considerable extent, the councils of both Houses of Congress since the commencement of this session, I undertake to tell you that the States, as such, in their independence, in their rights, in their rights of self-government, are to be blotted out unless we arrest the fatal progress of these men.* How is it as to the eleven States of the South? Why, many of them tell you in plain language that they are dead. They tell you that eleven States out of the thirty-six are merely subjugated and conquered territories, for which we must organize provisional governments. And that was the proposition of some members of Congress at the commencement of the session—my colleague among the number—that eleven States of the South were dead. Is that what we were fighting for, that eleven of the stars shall be torn from these flags? I see the same flags are hanging here to-day that were here when Gen. SHERMAN was present in the City last Fall, and addressed you in this chamber; and I appealed to him to know whether, when he carried those flags at the head of his columns, they bore upon their folds thirty-six stars or twenty-five. They then bore thirty-six. They bear them still, in my opinion; and they ought to bear them forever, Congress or no Congress. [Prolonged applause.] Congress talks about taking eleven stars out of the flag! Congress talks about destroying States! *Why, the States hold their title to existence under the Constitution, and the Constitution is above Congress, not under it.* [Applause.] How is it with the twenty-five States that remain?

Fellow-citizens, I shall talk to you plainly, without any disguise. The present Congress has submitted for ratification to the people a Constitutional Amendment, *the first section of which annihilates State sovereignty altogether.* Have you read that article and considered its provisions, and studied its effect? What do they propose? Congress shall have the power by law to enforce the administration of equal justice in all the States, among all the people of the States. That is the substance of it. The effect of that is to give to Congress power to revise State legislation. It is to give Congress the right to appeal from the State decisions to the Federal Government, and by indictment to punish and imprison the State Judges in the Federal Courts. Why, Mr. President, it is not many years ago, when, in the State of Wisconsin, these very men who are foremost now in denouncing me were insisting that the State Courts were absolutely independent of the Federal judiciary, even in the matter which is referred to in the Constitution—the rendition of fugitive slaves. But, yet, now they contend in favor of a provision which shall allow State Judges, in the administration of justice between man and man in the several States, to be indicted, punished and imprisoned by the Federal Judges. What would you think to have your Supreme Court indicted under old Judge MILLER, of Milwaukee, and sent to the State Prison, and set down because it did not decide to suit him under this law of Congress? Men have not begun to reason upon this question. But the time is coming when, compared with what is now submitted, the alien and sedition laws will be a paragon of legislation; and the time is coming when this question will be discussed. But they go further with their propositions. In that very Civil Rights Bill they talk about, one of its provisions declares that if any Judge of a State Court should enforce any law, or any State Judge should enforce law or should make a distinction on account of race or color, why then this Judge is liable to be indicted and imprisoned by the Federal Courts. Why, just look at it one moment; we have got a law here in Wisconsin that punishes a man for selling whisky to an Indian. Suppose the question arises in the State Courts whether, if a man had sold a barrel of whisky to an Indian, he should be indicted and punished according to law, and the State Judge should hold that the State of Wisconsin had the power, notwithstanding this act of Congress, to pass a law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians! He holds that. Your Federal Court indicts him for a misdemeanor, and your State Judge is dragged into Court in the presence of the Federal Judge, and this Federal Judge fines and imprisons him—for what? For a decision which he renders as a Judge on the bench. I shall not dwell, fellow-citizens, upon this point for any length to night; but take a case, for instance in Massachusetts, by way of illustration. Down to 1836 they had a law in Massachusetts to prohibit a colored man or woman from marrying a white man or woman. In 1836 they repealed that law in Massachusetts, and this very singular fact has shown itself, that no white man has ever married a colored woman in Massachusetts. There were several white women in Massachusetts who married colored men—not women of the lowest class either, but women that had been carried away with the great idea of no distinction of race or color, and they sacrificed themselves to that idea in that State. Now, suppose the people of Massachusetts, believing that it was an evil to allow colored men to marry white women, should pass a law prohibiting intermarriage, this law of Congress steps in and declares that law to be a nullity—that the State of Massachusetts has no power to make any such law, and a Judge of a Court of Massachusetts who should undertake to enforce that decree would be indicted and punished in the Federal Court for a misdemeanor. That is the doctrine of your Civil Rights Bill.

Now, Mr. President and gentlemen, I have stated to you in brief the question of the present hour, which is not whether the Union shall be maintained—not whether the rebellion shall be put down—not whether our nationality is to be preserved, *but whether our liberties are to be preserved under the Constitution of the United States, as States, by reserving to themselves the rights in the States to pass laws to govern ourselves. That is the question—in short, whether the States, as such, are to live or to die—whether this Government is to remain as our fathers intended it in the beginning, clothing the Federal Government with such powers only as are necessary to carry out its purposes, and reserving all other rights and powers to the States themselves.* The issue is, whether republicanism, as it was taught by JEFFERSON, shall live; or whether imperialism and centralization shall be substituted in its place.

I was requested by an honorable gentleman to make some observations upon the "call" which has been issued for the Philadelphia Convention, and I shall now proceed to refer to the doctrines which are therein enunciated, very briefly expressing my opinion upon them, and then conclude all that I have to say upon this occasion. And first, arises the question as to what persons are invited, under this call, to take part in the choice of delegates to attend the Convention in Philadelphia. The language of the call, upon that subject, is as follows:

"The electors who, in the spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a National Union Convention which will represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble as friends and brothers under the national flag, to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert hostile danger from the same, are specially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates."

Its language is very specific. *It is addressed to those who love the Union, to those who can rise above personal and sectional considerations, to those who desire to see a truly National Convention assembled under the old flag, a band of brothers, to renew their allegiance together in support of the Constitution and the Union and the Government of the United States.* Now, fellow-citizens, it is sometimes said that this call is addressed to those who are rebels against the Government. Not at all. You may say that it may embrace those who *have been* rebels against the Union. That, perhaps is true; *but it don't embrace a single man who is a rebel now.* [Cheers.] Then another question arises: What delegates can take seats in this Convention in Philadelphia? Upon that subject it is no less specific, in my opinion:

"No delegate will take a seat in such Convention who does not loyally accept the national situation and cordially indorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached, in true allegiance, to the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of the United States."

Three things, therefore, are required; three elements are involved in this pledge, which every man takes upon himself as he passes the threshold of this Philadelphia Convention. What are they? *First, that he shall loyally accept the situation; second, and cordially indorse the principles which are here set forth; and third, he must be attached, in true allegiance, to the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of the United States.* Can any man who has rebellion in his heart cross the threshold of that Convention? Can any man who has any honor in him undertake to become a member of that Convention unless he is attached in true allegiance to the Union and Constitution and Government of the United States; and, more than all that, who does not accept the situation in good faith, and who does not cordially adopt the principles here set forth? I ask you, fellow citizens, is it possible, by human language, to express more [illegible] the pledge which every man takes *upon himself as he enters the Convention—the pledge that he is loyal to the flag, and loyal to the Union, and loyal to the Constitution, and that he indorses the principles which are laid down in this call?* [Cheers.] And yet there are some men who suppose that this Convention about to meet at Philadelphia will break loose from this fundamental creed under which it assembles. *It is a thing utterly impossible.* Suppose one, or two, or three, or five thousand men assembled under this call—is there a man among them who will not vote for every principle contained in it—who will not pledge himself in loyalty to sustain the Union and Government of the United States in good faith, cordially, and with his whole heart? Why, then, should gentlemen be alarmed themselves, and alarm others? Ideas control men and control parties and control conventions. Ideas are stronger than men or conventions or parties. Ideas rule the world; they always have, they always will; and the ideas which are contained there in that call will rule that Convention as certainly as the revolution of the earth. [Cheers.] And, fellow-citizens, let me tell you another thing. *Those ideas were written in that call for the set purpose of ruling that Convention.* Do you suppose it to be possible that the men who were engaged in framing it, the man who drew up, advised and signed it, that they did not intend what they say? *There is not the* [illegible] *in that document which is not significant of what it means.* And now then, fellow-citizens, what are the principles which these men must avow and pledge themselves to sustain to enter this Convention?

First, "That the Union of the States is, in every case, indissoluble and is perpetual; and that the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, are supreme and constant and universal in their obligation."

And yet men seem to be afraid that some Secessionists will get into that Convention—that some men may get into that Convention who believe in a right to dissolve the Union and to withdraw the States from the Union; who believe that the Union is not indissoluble, that the Union is not perpetual, that the Constitution of the United States is not supreme and constant and universal in its obligations. I admit, fellow-citizens, that some men, perhaps, who heretofore believed in that fatal heresy, but who have become convinced, by four years of the bloodiest experience the world has ever seen, that that theory is fatal and false and must be abandoned—that upon the last appeal to the God of Battles that theory has been crushed out, and is now abandoned forever—that some such men may come to the Convention, saying frankly, freely, as honorable men, and as brave men: "We believed in secession; we fought for secession; we fought it out to the bitter end; but the decision of the Almighty God who rules the universe has been against us, and we surrender the controversy, and surrender it forever!"

I have spoken now of men who may, perhaps, come from the South; how is it with some men from the North? Let us try it on. Suppose Mr. HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*, should go to that Convention and offer to come in. He is met at the door with the question, "Mr. GREELEY, do you believe that the union of the States is, in every case, indissoluble; that it is perpetual; that the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, are supreme, constant and universal in their obligation?" Now, whether Mr. GREELEY could go into that Convention or not depends upon how he could answer that question. If he should answer that question as he did through his newspaper in 1860—for six long weeks, day by day, he argued and insisted that if the majority of these States voted in favor of secession they had a right to go out—Mr. GREELEY should never come into that Convention. [Cheers.] Mr. GREELEY, in 1860, by the public declarations of the *Tribune*, was a secessionist. He may have changed his opinion since. God grant he has? The *Tribune*, however, professes never to change any opinion, and never to correct any mistake, and one of the mottoes of that paper is, however much injury may be inflicted upon a private individual by the false statements of the *Tribune*, it is better an individual should suffer than the *Tribune* should acknowledge it is capable of doing wrong. [Sensation.] I say Mr. GREELEY may have changed his opinion; I hope he has; and if he has, and if he will say like an honest man, "I was wrong in 1860 in advocating this right of secession; I was wrong in my newspaper when I said that if the majority in a State voted to go out, that it had a right to go out;" if he will say that, and say, "I am satisfied that secession is a great error; that the Union is indissoluble, in every case, and perpetual; that the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, are supreme, and constant, and universal in their obligation;" "Mr. GREELEY," I would say, "you can walk into this Convention if you subscribe to the creed upon which it assembles." So, too, with-out going into the particulars of naming individuals—for I would not have named Mr. GREELEY, but that he is known as the editor of a great newspaper, which has a wide circulation through the country, and therefore I speak of him rather as a public man than as a private individual—without mentioning any other names, suppose it should so happen that some men should offer to enter the Convention of Philadelphia who some time during the last five or eight or ten years have maintained the idea of the right of secession, that the South had a right to nullify an act of Congress—there were some gentlemen in our own State who were very strong advocates of that doctrine not many years ago—suppose some of them should appear at that Convention, all that we would ask, and all that we would expect of honorable men, is, when they enter the Convention, under the creed which is laid down as the basis of that Convention, that as honorable men they should subscribe to that, or that they should not be there at all.

Now, the first point is the supremacy of the Union; the cutting up of secession by the roots, root and branch; the utter destruction of all rebellion against the Government of the United States. That is the first principle of this call. What is the second? "The rights, the dignity, and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress," solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war. The ideas are these: First, the unity of the States; second, the rights of the States under the Constitution, and subject only to the Constitution—the right of the States to exercise those rights which are reserved to them by the Constitution. And among those rights, and a right which is sacredly guaranteed—which Congress cannot take away—*is the right of a State to have an equal suffrage in the Senate.* I undertake to say that by the Constitution of the United States every State in the Union has an equal right to suffrage in the Senate of the United States, and Congress has no right, Congress has no power, to change it; and when Congress undertakes to change it, it is revolution. [Applause.] The rights of those States under the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Constitution, are the very things for which we fought. They are the grand objects for which our brothers, and our fathers, and our sons have laid down their lives.

Fellow-citizens, when men talk to me about securing human liberty by enactments of Congress, by caucuses of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, I cannot but feel that they do not understand the theory upon which our Government is based. What defends my rights and my liberties here in Wisconsin? Who defends me in the enjoyment of my home? Is it Congress? God forbid! It is the State of Wisconsin. [Applause.] Who defends me in the enjoyment of my wife and my children? Congress? Not at all, not at all. It is the right of the people of Wisconsin to govern themselves, to pass their own laws, under the Constitution, and for the State of Wisconsin to enforce them by her own tribunals, which guard us by day and by night, which guard our houses from burglars and from arson, which defend us in the enjoyment of all those liberties which we prize most dear, including life and property, and reputation and family, and wives and children. O, fellow-citizens, when we forget to look to the State as that ægis which protects our liberties, those liberties are already gone.

Again, this call says: "There is no right anywhere to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by Congressional action; neither by the secession of States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified representatives, nor by the national Government in any other form." Why, fellow-citizens, what is the difference between the Secessionists and the exclusionists? What is the difference between the disunionist who insists that eleven States have a right to withdraw from the other twenty-five, or the exclusionist who says that the twenty-five States have a right to expel the eleven? They are both born of the same falsehood and lead to the same result. Each is dissolution. Each is secession. Both involve the same principle. It all lies in this: Has a State a right to withdraw from the Union? Can one State withdraw from the rest? If one State has a right to withdraw, the other States have a right to withdraw from the one; or to expel the one, if it comes to that. And these doctrines of the exclusionists are precisely as dangerous as the doctrines of the Secessionists. It is disunion, and that disunion, fellow-citizens, it is your duty and mine to use all means to prevent. Now, perhaps, I might be asked the question whether THADDEUS STEVENS could get into this Convention. For myself I don't believe he would undertake to cross the threshold without a very great change of heart, a change of creed, to say the least; because he has maintained this doctrine of exclusion—this doctrine that the States are conquered territories—from the beginning and from before the beginning of the present Congress. And, after all, if Stevens, as bad as he may be, should appear and claim to be regularly elected from some district in Pennsylvania, and desire to take his seat in that Convention at Philadelphia, and he will subscribe openly to this creed, and declare that he believes and cordially approves of all the doctrines set out in that call, then, bad and mischievous man as I believe him to be—a very Mephistopheles, who has produced all the troubles of the past winter—yet I would not vote to exclude him, because, if he professes this creed, I don't know what power I would have to exclude him, unless after he should enter the Convention he should begin to make war upon this creed, and if he did that, I would expel him in two minutes. [Applause.]

We come now to another point in this call.

"Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor ought to be reëstablished in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction."

Then no man who is in favor of Slavery can come in. So that matter is out of the question. If Judge PARSONS, of Alabama, or Judge SHARKEY, of Mississippi, should attend this convention, no man can say they are in favor of Slavery, because one of the fundamental articles of the creed under which they enter is, that Slavery is dead and buried and gone forever, and neither can be nor ought to be reëstablished in any State or Territory of the United States—the glorious consummation of this war, which began without any intention on the part of the United States to destroy Slavery, but which it did destroy as a military necessity for its preservation.

Again: "Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, and no external power rightfully can or ought to dictate, control or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right."

That is one of the rights of the States. We set this question of suffrage among our rights. It is one of the rights the States have enjoyed from the beginning of the Government, and for the Federal Government to undertake to control, to dictate upon that subject, is to violate both the letter of the Constitution and the spirit which gives it life. We have no right to take from the people themselves this right to settle that question. I can very well understand that, now here in Wisconsin, where colored people have been freemen among freemen, that our people may vote to give the suffrage; but when you come down into the lower slave States, and go among the colored population, where you may say nine-tenths of the colored men have no sense of virtue, and undertake to build upon a foundation like that, and to force suffrage upon those States upon a basis like that, it is unconstitutional and in violation of its letter and spirit. We should stultify ourselves, and make ourselves the laughing-stock of the world; and, besides that, we should but accomplish what Gen. GRANT, and [illegible] THOMAS JEFFERSON, have said [illegible] force a war between the races that would only result in the extermination of one race or the other. [Cheers.]

It has been constantly maintained, from time to time, that the President of the United States was unwilling that Congress should have any judgment upon the question of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, but this assertion is utterly false and unfounded. *The President has simply insisted that the Senate was the judge of the election of Senators, the qualifications of Senators, and the returns of Senators, and that the House shall judge of the members, and the returns of members, and their qualifications. This question involves the whole matter.* You cannot elect a Senator unless there is a Legislature to elect one. And the Senate is authorized to judge for itself whether, when a man claims that he was elected, there was a Legislature that could elect him. And so precisely the House of Representatives, in judging of the election of their members, have a right to inquire whether there was an election; whether the district where the election was held was in such a condition that they could hold an election; for if that district was overrun with civil war, you could not, of course, hold an election, and if it was under the control of an insurrection, of course there could be no election. But cannot the House judge of that? Is it necessary to bring the Senate in to judge of that? Why, we saw the folly of that the other day among the closing scenes of Congress—this famous idea upon which the committee of fifteen were born, that the House should not admit any members without the consent of the Senate. *We saw within the last few hours of the session that whole idea trampled under foot.* How did it arise? It arose in the case of Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. PATTERSON presents himself to take the oath of office. Mr. PATTERSON had been elected to the office of judge by the Union men of Tennessee. He had taken the oath to discharge the duties of the office; but at some time when he was surrounded by rebels he did, under protest, take an oath to support the Confederate Government. But when he took it he told the officer, "This is no oath; I despise this oath; it has no validity. I shall not act under the Confederate States; I take this oath by compulsion." He took the oath under the Confederate States, but in hostility to the Confederate States. He took it because elected by four thousand Union men, and for the special purpose of saving those four thousand Union men from all the horrors and barbarities of the rebel guerillas. And in the Senate it was proposed to modify the oath. I was very glad to hear that, I am sure; and they voted to modify the oath, and everybody voted for it but two. WADE, of Ohio, and HOWARD, of Michigan, I believe, were the two. The resolution then went over to the House, and the House at once, after a fiery discussion, laid the resolution on the table. What did the Senate say? They turned their backs upon the House after all that had been said, and passed a vote, by 22 to 13, to admit Mr. PATTERSON, swear him in, and it was done. [Cheers.] Each House, by the Constitution itself, is made the judge, I said in the first speech that I made in Congress this Winter in opposition to this resolution, which was to compel the Senate to ask the permission of the House when they should admit Senators from those States. I denounced that resolution, and protested against it as a violation of the Constitution of the United States, in derogation of the powers of the Senate, and unworthy of Senators to consider for a moment.

There is another point in this call which is equally important:

"Every patriot should forever frown upon all those acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which upon our moral, social and material interests at home, and upon our standing abroad, differing only in degree, is injurious like war itself."

Now, what is the meaning of that, now that the war is over and blood has ceased to flow? Now that there are no more sons to be sacrificed and laid in premature graves, what does it mean? It means that every honest man, and every patriot, and every Christian should, by his language, his conversation, and his conduct, do all in his power to heal the breech, not to tear open the wounds afresh. [Cheers.] But what have we heard, fellow-citizens? Almost from the very beginning of the session all the dominant men who lead that faction in Congress have been in opposition to the administration of the National Union Party. And what do we hear from them, from the beginning to the end but denunciations and that spirit of hate and war breathed out day after day, and poured upon the people of the South, who had no representatives to defend them from the beginning of the session to the end? Why, fellow-citizens, the very wild Indians on the plains should teach these men better how to make peace. Go among the Cheyennes, the Arapahoes, the Comanches, the Apaches, even the wildest Indians of all the plains; they may fight with each other, commit all sorts of atrocities upon each other, but when the time comes to make peace, what do they do? They get together; they bury the tomahawk; they smoke the pipe of peace; they shake hands; they say, "We are no more enemies now; we are friends." Cannot statesmen in the nineteenth century; cannot men who have read the whole history of the world; cannot Christians who profess the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ—cannot they do as well in making peace as those Indians of the plains? [Cheers.] And, fellow-citizens, we must look upon facts as they are. The present Congress was elected in the midst of war and conflagration. They were elected as a war Congress. It was the spirit of war which breathed into it the breath of life; and war they must have. *And if it could not be war upon the rebellion—for the rebellion had given way, and it could not be wreaked on that—that war must be waged upon their own Administration, which they themselves elected and placed in power.* And from the beginning of the session to the end, with unrelenting hostility, they have waged war upon the President and upon every man who assists the President, including as humble a person as myself among the number. But do you suppose that the waging of this war upon ANDREW JOHNSON—upon that man who, in the Senate of the United States, stood like a rock and rolled back the mad waves of secession which dashed against him, [cheers;] do you suppose that ANDREW JOHNSON, who has suffered more for the Union than all the men in the Congress who denounce him; that ANDREW JOHNSON is to be driven from the performance of his high and sacred duty as a statesman, as a man, as a Christian? Is it to be supposed that by the denunciations of newspapers here in Wisconsin, or elsewhere, that faithful band who stood by him in sunshine and in storm will falter for an instant? I assure you, fellow-citizens, those men who make these denunciations do not know the spirit that actuates the men who stand by ANDREW JOHNSON. [Cheers.] How easy for me, as an individual, to have floated with the passing excitement of the present hour, to have avoided all this denunciation. My term in the Senate does not expire for some years to come. How easy to have avoided all this controversy, to have acted with this dominant faction and party! But no, fellow-citizens, I tell you, and I assure you, it is as certain, in my judgment, as God lives and reigns, that *unless the people in this country sustain Andrew Johnson now in his determined effort to sustain the Union and to arrest the mad career of this wild tendency to centralization, your constitutional liberalities are engulfed in a vortex from which they will never rise.* [Cheers.] *That tendency is to despotism, the despotism of tyrannical caucus—the meanest of all despotisms from the days of the seventy tyrants down.* Cheers.] There has occurred this season, in relation to caucuses, in Congress, what never occurred before in the history of the Government, and that is, that caucuses undertook to bind their members upon questions of legislation. And yet these men have suffered themselves to be led and bound hand and foot; and many of them—I will say the majority of them—in the House of Representatives, against their judgment, have been led by THADDEUS STEVENS, and the men associated with him, to make this unwarrantable, unjustifiable, this most devilish warfare upon ANDREW JOHNSON. [Cheers.] There is no species of denunciation in which these men have not indulged, and with which they did not fill their newspapers from one end of the country to the other. There is not a day, or there was not a day some time since, when the newspapers did not teem with the declarations that ANDREW JOHNSON was "too inebriated, too intoxicated;" that he was "continually under the influence of intoxicating drinks, and unable to perform the duties of his office." They charged upon him other things, which I would blush in this presence to mention; but they are just such illiberal concoctions and infernal, infamous falsehoods as might be concocted by any fiend from the infernal regions. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, I am afraid I am detaining you. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on."] There was but one more point that I wished to illustrate. It is this: You remember the terrible battle of Bull Run, July 1861. You remember when our forces went on in the morning flushed with victory, or the hope of victory, and came back in disaster; and many members of Congress who went out to see the battle with the words "On to Richmond!" on their lips, came fleeing back themselves from the field of disaster, and one of them, even, was captured and taken prisoner himself. Now, fellow-citizens, in view of this terrible defeat, when we were all humbled and bowed down before Almighty God, what took place? Congress, by an almost entirely unanimous voice, declared the purposes of the war and the conditions upon which the war should cease. They declared it in these words: "That this war is not prosecuted upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." Where did Congress say, in that resolution, we will impose upon them negro suffrage before the war ceases? Where did Congress say, in that resolution, that they would impose upon them this, that or the other condition? But they declared in most positive terms, and appealed to the God of Battles, and appealed to Him in the midst of disaster—at a time when from their humbled hearts they had a right to appeal—at the time, too, when their appeal should have been made in all sincerity and honesty—and they declared that they prosecuted the war for the supremacy of the Union: *for the salvation of the States; not to destroy them, but for their equal rights and dignity. And when that was accomplished the war should cease.* And further, fellow-citizens, (and this is a point which I shall make, and it is the last one to which I will call your attention, and, therefore it is one which I hope you will not forget,) in the Convention of 1864, when, in the midst of war, we placed Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. JOHNSON in nomination, the one for President and the other for Vice-President, we stated in our platform precisely the terms upon which we insisted for the settlement of the war so far as the Constitution is concerned. We declared, in that, inasmuch as the Emancipation Proclamation had already been issued and the slaves were set free in many of the States, we declared that we were in favor of the Constitutional Amendment which would set free all the slaves in all the States. That we declared for 1864, and it was all that we declared in reference to the Constitution of the United States; and we have no right to insist upon other terms against their consent. If they consent to other terms, they may. It is true, fellow-citizens, that if we choose, with the consent of all the States, or of three-fourths of all the States, to change the basis of representation from population to voters, it would be right. There is a principle in that which can be defended. *But when this Government of the United States says to the eleven States of the Union: If you don't adopt negro suffrage, if you don't vote for the Constitutional Amendment, you shall be punished for not doing it by being kept out* [illegible] ... as this call has [illegible] these papers, and [illegible] when I have had an opportunity to speak upon the subject, at the request of an honorable gentleman I have consented to occupy your attention with regard to it, and have done so as briefly as was consistent with the subject itself. [Prolonged applause.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Proceedings of the Union State Convention.

We have already published a sketch of the proceedings of the South Carolina State Convention. Gov. ORR, who presided, made an address, of which the following is the substance:

It is extremely gratifying to see so large a representation from the various sections of South Carolina on the present occasion. It is indicative of the lively interest which our constituents feel in the great movement about to be inaugurated—a movement whose consequences, in my humble judgment, are destined to be vast and important. It may be unsuccessful, and the hope it generates, like many of the brightest anticipations we have cherished, may be disappointed; but it is neither wise nor philosophic to cower before the calamities by which we are overtaken. It should rather be our duty to strive to repair the wrong; and hence I have felt, whatever may be its results, now unforeseen, that we cannot take too deep an interest in the assemblage that is to convene in Philadelphia on the 14th of the present month. The object of that Convention is to solidify all the conservative elements of the North and West in one organization, so that when the Fall and Spring elections ensue, the vote cast by the people of those sections will be for conservative men and measures, and thereby defeat the Radical Party who have now control of the legislative department of the Government. The issue has been fairly made between the President on his policy of reconstruction—so generous in many of its essential features—and that extreme, bitter and persecuting policy which it is proposed to adopt toward those States recently engaged in war with the North. As has been stated the Radicals have now control of the legislative department of the Government. By their legislation they also contemplate a speedy seizure of the control of the judicial department. In one of their recent enactments reorganizing the Supreme Court, they have provided that vacancies on the Bench shall not be filled until the number is reduced to seven; and in view of the fact that the conservative are the oldest members of that Court, they have anticipated that in the course of human events these will soonest pass away from the stage of life, thus leaving the custody of the judicial as well as legislative departments of the Government in their hands. But will they be content to stop there? In my opinion, if the elections of the North do not change the face of political affairs, and the Radicals are successful in maintaining their ground through these elections, they will, before the 1st day of January next, not only possess the power, but they will use the power to impeach the President, turn him out of office, and substitute a leader of their own; so that the Executive Department will likewise pass into their control. They have already two-thirds of Congress, and although it may be that we cannot destroy the full effect of their majority, the North and Northwest may, if the Philadelphia Convention prove a success, so far change the political complexion of the Senate and House of Representatives as to enable the President to defeat obnoxious legislation by the veto power. It, therefore, behooves us to go cordially and heartily into this movement, and to sustain, as far as we properly can do, the men and measures adopted. The call for the Convention is, in my judgment, almost entirely unexceptionable; so much so that it is neither wise nor politic for us to raise a point concerning it. The majority of the Committee were members of the Republican Party, and it is to consolidate the war and anti-war Democrats that constitutes one of the objects of the Convention. Let us hope that its deliberations will prove harmonious, and that the conduct and deportment of the representatives of the North and South toward each other will be based upon the same principles that actuate two friends who have quarreled and become reconciled. Let them ignore the past and go forward mutually intent upon healing the breach that has been made, and again strive in unison to make the country happy, prosperous and contented.

I invoke upon your deliberations all the wisdom that can come from on High, and trust that South Carolina will have cause to congratulate you in coming here for the purpose of this Convention.

The correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes:

"It cannot be questioned that much scepticism prevails in reference to the good which this Philadelphia Convention undertakes to accomplish, but on the supposition that no positive harm will be done, our delegates have been chosen. It remains for them and the Convention to solve our destinies. The greatest danger we apprehend, which our people are to fear, will be the possible disposition which that Convention may entertain to resolve into a mere party organization, predicated upon the remains of the *ante-bellum* Democratic establishment. Such an issue is by no means improbable, as the preponderance of its representative elements will be drawn from the ranks of the Democracy, and unless there is developed in Philadelphia a spirit of patriotism which can rise superior to the temptations of party and spoils, then Conservatism will be shorn of its strength, and by its prostration will our hopes of a successful opposition to Radical schemes be frittered away.

To assist in obviating such a catastrophe, no better man could have been selected from this State than Gov. ORR. Although identified with our late struggle for independence, he is remembered at the North as eminently conservative in the past, and recognized everywhere as progressive in the present. He is a Nationalist in the true sense of that term, and the peoples of these States have confidence in his integrity and ability. To his counsels and example may we confidently look for the production of much good in that Convention, and perhaps the entire aversion of the misfortunes suggested.

The record of Senators PERRY and MANNING, two of the other delegates from the State at large, is too well known to need comment by me. The fourth of these delegates, Mr. JAMES B. CAMPBELL, is, I believe, comparatively a neophyte in political life, but his known acceptability to the Administration and his distinguished reputation as a jurist, will carry great weight with his presence in Philadelphia. Of the other delegates no mention is necessary. All of them are well known in this State.

The absence of Gov. ORR from the State will necessarily defer the meeting of the Legislature in extra session, which it was anticipated would have taken place about the 15th instant. It is not unlikely that it will have to be postponed until the first week in September.

Columbia has made rapid advances in her internal improvements since my last visit here. A large number of fine brick buildings are being erected on Main-street, and numerous residences are in course of construction in various parts of the city. One of the most conspicuous of the former is the proposed printing establishment and office of the inimitable, indomitable and Phœnix-like SELBY, of the Journal baptized with the name of that typical bird. Another improvement is the new Market-house on Assembly-street, which is architecturally, much like a Confederate gunboat.

Delegation from Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The friends of President JOHNSON and of his liberal policy of reconstruction, in the various parishes of the State, have now been heard from, and in concert with the National Union Association and the Andrew Johnson Club of this city, the following list of Delegates to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, on the 14th of August, has been chosen to represent Louisiana therein. As this Convention is called by none of the old political parties, but has its organization among the independent friends of President JOHNSON throughout the Union, without regard to former party affiliations, it is certain no better representative delegates could be chosen. All of these gentlemen are known to have been among the earliest and most influential friends of the President and of his wise, constitutional policy of the reconstruction of our common country. The delegation to Philadelphia is as follows:

From the State at Large—Judge C. Roselius, Jefferson Parish; W. W. Pugh, Ascension Parish; Cuthbert Bullitt, Orleans Parish; E. H. Martin, St. Landry Parish.

First District—Charles Bienvenu, Robert J. Ker.

Second District—A. M. Holbrook, T. P. May.

Third District—Jacob Vanwinkle, A. C. Graham.

Fourth District—Judge Joshua Baker, E. Gant.

Fifth District—W. H. Hough, Nicholas Coleman.

The Alabama State Convention.

The State Union Convention of Alabama met at the Dallas Academy, at 12 M., on Thursday, the 2d of August, 1866.

The meeting was organized by the calling of Hon. THOMAS B. COOPER, of Cherokee, to the Chair, and the appointment of MICAH TAUL, of Talladega, Secretary, and F. M. GRACE, of Dallas, as Assistant Secretary.

The Committee on appointment of permanent officers for the Convention, reported as follows:

President—W. H. CRENSHAW, of Butler.

Vice-Presidents—A. B. Cooper, of Wilcox; J. H. Clanton, of Montgomery; William Garrett, of Coosa; M. B. Modawell, of Marengo; T. B. Cooper, of Cherokee; D. R. Lindsay, of Lauderdale.

Secretaries—M. Taul, of Talladega; F. S. Ferguson, of Mycon; F. M. Grace, of Dallas; J. F. Whitfield, of Montgomery; J. H. Speed, of Marion; L. M. Echols, of Cherokee; F. L. B. Goodwin, of Franklin.

On taking the chair, the President addressed the Convention in reference to the objects and duties of the Convention substantially as follows:

Four years of unsuccessful war has resulted in putting us at the mercy of those against whom we fought. We look to the North and find the Radical party still cherishing the malignities of war, and seeking means by which to further reduce the South to ruin. On the other hand we find a great conservative party, rising above the tempers engendered in time of war, and disposed to accord us all the rights we had before the war, except the right to hold slaves. Of course they require, also, the abandonment of the doctrine of secession. Those questions were thrown into the hazards of war—we have lost both—and now accept the situation, and propose the restoration of the country to the former fraternity, peace and prosperity. Amnesty has been proffered us, and we have with singular unanimity accepted its conditions. This we have done without the least mental reservation. The President takes us at our word. He believes we loyally mean what we say. In accordance with our pledges we have remodeled our State Government, domestic institutions and internal finances. We have elected Congressmen and asked to be admitted to the councils of the nation. The President, and the great Conservative Party, of which he is the head, are willing to receive [illegible] heart. Ruined in fortune, mourning for our dead, wearied with war, sighing for peace, we simply desire to see reinstated the olden prosperity. We wish to wrong no one. We desire to act justly, generously and brotherly. We want to forget the hates, anxieties and perils of war and find repose in genuine peace. Gentlemen, this is an important crisis in our history. If the Radicals are successful we will be stripped of every vestige of freedom, impoverished and humiliated to such an extent that life will be a burden. Our object in coming together is to hail the call of our friends in the North, and show them that we are willing to unite and to accord a great deal in order to see us once more together—a band of brothers. Our duties shall require great caution. Argus eyes are upon us. Our conduct and our words will be closely scanned. In all that we say and do let us show that our purpose is to strengthen the hands of the President.

Committees were appointed to make nominations, and, on motion, the Convention took a recess, for the purpose of enabling the delegates from counties to nominate delegates for the districts to the Philadelphia Convention. After recess the Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That this Convention approves the Restoration Policy of the President of the United States, and having been invited by a large number of distinguished fellow citizens from the Northern and Western States of the Union, to unite in a National Union Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, August 14, we accept that invitation.

The delegates from the counties reported the following nominations for the districts, which were ratified by the Convention:

1st District—W. H. Crenshaw, John K. Henry, Butler; C. C. Langdon, Mobile; T. J. Goldsby, Dallas.

2d District—Lewis Owen, Montgomery; John Gill Shorter, Barbour; A. Tyson, Lowndes; C. S. G. Doster, Autauga.

3d District—Gen. C. A. Battle, Macon; Hon. M. H. Cruikshank, Talladega; Col. M. J. Bulger, Tallapoosa; C. H. Cabot, Coosa.

4th District—C. C. Huckabee, Greene; J. Bliss, Sumter; L. M. Stone, Pickens; J. S. Kennedy, Tuscaloosa.

5th District—John Foster, Calhoun; A. G. Henry, Marshall; W. O. Winston, DeKalb; T. B. Cooper, Cherokee.

6th District—Thos. J. Foster, Lawrence; F. L. B. Goodwin, Franklin; W. S. Mudd, Jefferson; Wm. M. Franklin.

Hon. Seth M. Gates Indorses the Philadelphia Convention.

A letter from Hon. SETH M. GATES, in favor of the Philadelphia Convention, is published in the Warsaw *New-Yorker*. Mr. GATES has been an anti-slavery man for years, and his opinion will have great weight with those who have been accustomed to regard him as one of their leaders and as a representative man of the Abolition Party. From his letter we quote as follows:

After the rebellion was crushed, and Slavery, the cause of it, was abolished, not only by Proclamation and Congressional enactment, but by Constitutional Amendment ratified by the seceding States themselves, thus annihilating it forever—after the repudiation by those States of the Confederate Government—their securing to their freedmen, formerly their slaves, the benefit and protection of civil law, remodelling their State constitutions and laws in the interests of freedom, and in accordance with what they supposed would meet the demands and expectations of the Government; after all this and much more in the same direction, that duly elected loyal representatives from those States—men well known as self-sacrificing, loyal, Union men all through the war—should have been for eight months refused seats in Congress, and all participation in the counsels of the nation, to say nothing of its injustice, seems to me neither wise nor politic, nor magnanimous.

Tennessee is admitted, 'tis true, at last, and whether with any better preparation than months since is a matter of profound doubt; but her representatives did not get their seats until long after the call for the Philadelphia Convention, and in the opinion of many they would not have been admitted yet had it not been for the pressure brought to bear upon Congress by that very movement.

I doubt not that there are many things among them that are wrong, (would to God there were none among us!) but I confess that to me the wonder is, that so soon after this terrible defection there is so much that is right—that such progress has been made in extinguishing slavery, in guaranteeing to the freedmen protection and security of person and property by law, and adapting themselves so well to the sudden and radical change in the whole system of labor and habits of life all throughout. A people that have so promptly done so much may well be relied upon to do much more in the same direction. Now that the "fretting leprosy" of slavery is removed, all the tendencies there will assuredly be toward freedom, equality, and democracy, and both statesmen and philanthropists may well have great and increasing faith and confidence in the power and progress of truth, right, and free principles.

Let the Convention be held. I have always favored the largest liberty of free discussion, and I believe good will result from a friendly conference of men from all sections of the Union, representing various phases of public sentiment—from a comparison of views and a general consultation in reference to the condition of the country—even though they should reach no harmonious result.

SETH M. GATES.

The Influences Which Led to Secession—Palliating Circumstances.

LETTER FROM HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

A writer in your paper makes some severe animadversions on Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, provoked by a letter written by him to me. His assuasive tone, the patriotic feeling, the resigned self-denying devotedness with which he acquiesces in the fortune meted out to himself in common with his fellow-citizens of the South, and would now turn adversity to good account by making it redound to a closer, more cordial and secure Union than that which preceded it, finds no toleration.

It is amazing, after the horrid struggle in which our kindred of all the States have been decimated, that any one should now be found unwilling to be appeased and to renew fraternal feeling.

Mr. STEPHENS' great crime, in the eyes of the *Evening Post's* correspondent, is that the same spirit now animates him that made that most eloquent of all appeals—his speech to the people of Georgia—to avert the revolutionary conflict at the opening, by preventing the secession of Georgia from the Union, and which now pleads for her restoration—having in the interval stood by his State and the South. But is there anything unnatural or unpardonable in this? Do we not see the highest intelligence and noblest sensibility that adorn our nature drawn to the side of those who have fallen into error from honorable motives, although these motives have been instilled into the community by artful, intriguing, ambitious men, for selfish ends, at war with the public good? Does not any candid mind now perceive, that looks back on the thirty years' history of secession, that it was a war of sections, gradually brought to the issue and heat of battle by the ambition of a few political leaders, who availed themselves of the differences in great interests North and South which had prevailing sway over the minds of the masses in the two sections, to produce the belief that there was an irreconcilable incompatibility between them, rendering separation inevitable?

Everybody knows that there were multitudes of well-meaning enthusiasts on both sides, who urged on this quarrel, under the delusion that it was a mere matter of discussion, which would be terminated by peaceable secession, or pass off, like other political questions, by a collapse of the inflammatory feeling excited by debate. All such disputants and the great body of the people were taken by surprise on the outbreak of the war organized by a secret cabal of conspirators. But when the war came, in spite of all appeals to sober-minded patriots to stay its fury, when the thunder of cannon had begun, what could the lovers of peace in either section do but submit to the forces with which they were surrounded, in the States to which they belonged? Gen. LEE said to my father, when sounded by him, at the request of President LINCOLN, about taking the command of our army against the rebellion, then hanging upon the decision of the Virginia Convention: "Mr. BLAIR, I look upon secession as anarchy. If I owned the four millions of slaves in the South I would sacrifice them all to the Union—but how can I draw my sword upon Virginia, my native State?" He could not determine then; said he would consult with his friend, Gen. SCOTT, and went on the same day to Richmond, probably to arbitrate difficulties—and we see the result. It is hard for a noble mind to tear itself from home, kindred, friends and native soil, and go into opposite ranks to crush them all.

This was the case of STEPHENS as well as LEE. It was the case of nearly every elevated soul in the South when the Government of the United States, delinquent in all its duties, had failed to make preparations to arrest violence at the outbreak, and cure the frenzy by binding it at the beginning, and prevent it running on until it became a sectional war, and in effect a national war, in its influence on the feelings of the people of both sections, who were brought to consider the success of one the subjugation of the other. As the South grew weaker and began to stagger under the heavy blows of the gigantic North, all her brave spirits rallied to a man in her support. Even the slaves were moved by the natural instinct, for when all the white men, young and old, had left their homes, their women and children, to be protected and fed by their superior strength, they would not desert to our conquering army as it marched through the shrinking South, but fled with the panic-stricken families, and gave them aid and comfort. In this, did not the blacks prove themselves a loyal people? Would not the white man have proved himself a recreant if, under such circumstances, he had gone over to the invaders?

When the affairs of the South were absolutely desperate, and President LINCOLN had sent a message invoking peace on terms that Mr. DAVIS at one time seemed inclined to take, the Commissioners appointed by him, STEPHENS, HUNTER and CAMPBELL, were all anxious to conclude the war on the terms our President proposed. These gentlemen were for Union and peace. Mr. DAVIS, who had in charge the cause of the South, insisted on independence. Could the Commissioners violate the trust which, according to the shape given by events to the cause they represented, and which they were bound to consider that of a whole people committed to Mr. DAVIS—could they take upon themselves to say it was treason, and commit all that concerned it to the arbitration of President LINCOLN?

The aspects to which I thus allude show that the spread and continuance of a war puts a new face on that which at its inception was treason. The war upon King CHARLES the First, in its inception, was treason. It ceased to be treason long before the English commonwealth was established. Our war for [illegible], when the first blood was shed at Lexington, was held in England to be treason. It ceased [illegible] so long before our Republic was recognized as a nation. History is full of examples showing the distinction between violence and wrong [illegible] from the heart of a community, and that which [illegible] warrant though springing from the impulse of a multitude; and the history of all nations proves, also, that this singular alchemy by which great wars convert great crimes into pardonable offences, and sometimes into blessings, is well understood by the common mind of every other people as well as by our own.

That Providence will bring good out of the civil war of our unhappy conflict I most sincerely hope, but the [illegible] ... sought to prevent the severance of the Union and avert the war, and even those who passed through it, [illegible] ... restore the Union and perfect concord, are to be deemed unpardonable offenders. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

M. BLAIR.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Md., Aug. 6, 1866.

The Chairman of the Illinois Republican State Committee Declares for the President.

The Republican State Central Committee of Illinois has received the following from its late Chairman:

PRINCETON, Ill., July 26, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: After a careful review of the political situation of the country, I feel that justice alike to you and myself requires me to resign the position of Chairman of the Republican Union State Central Committee.

Professional engagements rendered it impracticable for me to be present at your meeting held May 11, when the call was made for a State Convention. Soon after the call was published, I wrote JAMES P. ROOT, Esq., Secretary of the Committee, pointing out what I regarded as an objectionable restriction, whereby a large portion of the Republican voters of Illinois were excluded from a participation in the Convention.

The manifest design of that call was to exclude those who approved the President's plan of restoration, and to include only those who approved the Congressional plan of reconstruction. As between the two plans I am entirely in favor of the President's, and against the Congressional. The former ignores secession, and assumes that a State once in the Union cannot voluntarily go out, nor be involuntarily thrust out by Congress; the latter denies the right of States to secede, but assumes that Congress may ratify secession by holding States as "conquered provinces."

I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am just as much opposed to expulsion in 1866; therefore I cannot act harmoniously with that wing of the Republican Party which follows the lead of Congress.

With sincere gratitude for the kindly relations which existed between us during the campaign of 1864, and with assurances of my high esteem for each and all of you personally, I respectfully tender my resignation of the position of Chairman of your Committee.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. TURNER.

To the Republican Union State Central Committee of Illinois.

National Union Meeting at Oswego.

Pursuant to call the delegates from all the Assembly Districts of the County of Oswego met in Convention, at the village of Mexico, on the 2d inst.

The Convention having been called to order by the Chairman of the County Committee, on motion, Hon. MAX B. RICHARDSON was elected President and M. B. CHURCH Vice-President.

After some preliminary work the delegates from each Assembly District proceeded to elect delegates to represent their respective districts in the Saratoga Convention, to be held on the 9th inst.:

The following gentlemen were appointed:

First District—Thomas Kingsford, Delos DeWolf.

Second District—Ransom H. Tyler, Jas. Gregg.

Third District—William H. Gray, Avery Skinner.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted as expressive of the sense of the Convention:

Resolved, That we still adhere to the declaration made by Congress in 1861, and then indorsed by the whole Union party, that the late war was waged to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired.

Resolved, That we consider it demonstrated through the trials of the past four years, and by the happy issue of the war, that no State has the right or the power to secede from the Union; that the Union is inviolable, and that all the States are now, and ever since the organization of our Government, have been in the Union.

Resolved, That the right of representation is secured to all the loyal people of the United States by the Constitution. That in time of peace no part of the people can be held in subjection, or denied that right by Congress or any other authority. That taxation without representation is now, as in 1776, an oppression not to be borne by this people.

Resolved, That the right to decide who shall exercise the elective franchise in a State belongs exclusively to the people of that State.

Resolved, That we condemn any man or party who seeks to infringe on the Constitutional rights of the least of the citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That to the soldiers, whose gallantry and practical patriotism have kept the Union secure from armed rebellion, is due the lasting gratitude of this people. That we believe them magnanimous as victors as they were fearless in battle, and that they will be the first to welcome a policy which looks to the restoration of fraternal relations between the people of all the States.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the policy and measures of the President of the United States in his efforts to restore harmonious relations between the different sections of our common country. That we rejoice in his firmness, his patriotism, and his steady adherence to the Constitution; that he is entitled to the support of the whole American people.

Political Items.

Mr. JOHN PURDUE announces himself as our independent candidate in the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana. He says: "I am in favor of the unconditional maintenance of the Union and supremacy of the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof. I believe that the Union is founded in equality, and that, to maintain the Constitution and the Union, this equality must be preserved. No State has the right to secede from the Union, nor has the Union a right to repudiate a State. I am opposed to universal negro suffrage by action of Congress, but believe that the whole question of suffrage ought to be placed where the Constitution has placed it—with the people of the several States to determine for themselves. I am in favor of a just and adequate equalization of bounties to all of the soldiers and sailors engaged in the war to suppress the rebellion, and also to make suitable provision for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in their country's service, and for the maimed and disabled soldier. I am in favor of an economical administration of the Government, and opposed to legislation for the benefit of any particular class of citizens, or industry, to the detriment of others. I am in favor of a judicious system of taxation upon an *ad valorem* basis, placing all tax-payers upon equal terms, according to their property. I favor a uniform and equal system of representation."

A Congressional Convention for the Fifth District of New-Jersey, has been called to meet at Oration Hall, Newark, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M. The call is extended to those "who are in favor of the principles enunciated in the platform of the Baltimore Convention that nominated LINCOLN and JOHNSON in 1864, and also in favor of the ratification by the States of the Constitutional Amendment now pending." Another Convention for the same object, to meet at Library Hall, in Newark, at 12 o'clock M., on the same day, is called by the "soldiers and sailors in the United States service during the recent war, and their friends," whose invitation is extended to all those "who are in favor of selecting as a candidate for Representative in Congress from this District, some person who has served in the army or navy of the Union during the rebellion, and who is also a supporter of the political principles announced by the National Convention that nominated LINCOLN and JOHNSON in 1864, and of the ratification by the States of the pending Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

The Fifth Congressional District Convention of Tennessee appointed the following delegates to the Philadelphia Convention: W. B. CAMPBELL and NIELL BROWN, with alternates, S. S. HAUSE, of Wilson; THOMAS BARRY, of Sumner; JOHN WOODWARD, of Robertson; and G. R. ANDERSON and JAMES WHITWORTH, of Davidson. Speeches were made by W. O'BRIEN, Col. HAUSE, Ex-Gov. HENDERSON, of Texas; NIELL BROWN and J. C. GUILD. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Philadelphia Convention; reproving the spirit of sectionalism which brought on the late war; condemning the principles and conduct of the Radical Party; arguing in favor of organization to drive the Radical leaders from power; approving the President's course, and pledging support to him. A call, signed by WM. M. GRAHAM, J. C. HOLLEY, and several other persons, residents of the Orange County Congressional District, appears in the Middletown *Mercury*.

The Detroit *Post*, edited by CARL SCHURZ, has the following:

"The Democratic papers have frequently claimed Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN as Democrats. This is a mistake. Both of those distinguished officers were Henry Clay Whigs. The only time Gen. SHERMAN ever voted the Democratic ticket was for BUCHANAN and against FREMONT. He did this because nearly all the army officers regarded FREMONT as a military humbug, owing to his course in the army. Gen. SHERMAN is so ashamed of that Democratic vote, that he says a man with no more judgment than he displayed ought to be disfranchised as not competent to exercise the elective franchise intelligently. Gen. SHERIDAN is an out-and-out Republican. So is THOMAS. Gen. GRANT favored BUCHANAN for the same reason that Gen. SHERMAN did, and is equally ashamed of it."

By the direction of the National Union Executive Committee, L. GIBSON, Esq., Vice-President of the National Club for the State of Arkansas, has appointed the following delegates to the Philadelphia Convention: For the First District—WILLIAM BYERS and O. K. UNDERWOOD. For the Second District—JOHN E. FELLOWS, of Camden, and A. B. WILLIAMS, of Washington. For the Third District—ISAAC FURMAN, of Van Buren, and H. F. THOMASON, of Crawford County. For the State at large—Dr. GEO. W. LAWRENCE, of Hot Spring; E. C. BOUDINOT, of Fayetteville; J. M. TEBBETTS, of Washington County; M. L. BELL, of Pine Bluff; J. D. KIMBELL, of Little Rock.

At a meeting held in Syracuse, Onondaga County, on Friday, to send delegates to Saratoga, L. W. HALL was made Chairman and H. B. WALKER Secretary of the Convention. The following persons were elected delegates to said convention: *First Assembly District*—John Eastwood, First Ward, Syracuse; W. H. Chamberlain, Geddes. *Second Assembly District*—Vivus W. Smith, Fifth Ward, Syracuse; William J. Wallace, Sixth Ward, Syracuse. *Third Assembly District*—Lewis T. Hawley, Salina; Judson Candee, Pompey. On motion, *Resolved*, That the delegates have power to fill vacancies in their number.

The Oneida County Mass Convention to send delegates to Saratoga met in Utica, Aug. 6. Among the signers to the call are the Republican Mayor and all the Republican Aldermen save one who is absent from the city, the Republican ex-Mayors and candidates for Mayor of the past three years, a number of Republican ex-Aldermen, the two delegates who represented the Congressional District in the Chicago Convention which nominated Mr. LINCOLN, the Chairman and Secretary of the Republican City Executive Committee, the Chairman of the last City Convention and a number of the delegates thereto.

The Texas State Convention assembled at Navasota, July 26. Hon. ASHBEL SMITH, of Houston presided. All portions of the State were represented and great unanimity prevailed. Among the delegates appointed to the Convention were those representing secession and anti-secession. For the State at large—David G. Burnet, John Hancock, W. D. Dehilltres and [illegible]. For District Delegates—E. P. Darnell, Geo. W. Smith, Geo. J. Moore, H. Willie, Richard Coke, D. B. Culberson, J. W. Burroughs and W. H. Sellers. Among the delegates are the five Supreme Judges elected at the late election.

The Bucks County (Penn.) *Intelligencer* says that Hon. M. RUSSELL THAYER, Representative in Congress from the Fifth District of Pennsylvania, declines a reëlection, and the names of Gen. JOHN ELY and CALEB N. TAYLOR, Esq., are urged for the Union Republican nomination by their respective friends. Mr. THAYER has been an able and faithful Representative. There are several aspirants for the Democratic nomination in this District, but the *Intelligencer* thinks that HENRY P. ROSS, of Doylestown, will be the man.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday publishes a sarcastic letter from one WM. F. JOHNSON, spurning his nomination as collector of that port, and roundly abusing the President and his policy. The explanation is that the commission to W. F. JOHNSON, of Pittsburg, was misdirected, and fell into the hands of a Radical of the same name in that city, who could not forego the opportunity of expressing his views.

The Johnson men of Quincy, Mass., send the following delegates to the Faneuil Hall Convention: John Quincy Adams, Repub.; Jeffry R. Brackett, Whig; John Briesler, Repub.; Wm. Pattee, Dem.; Whitcomb Porter, Repub.; Eleaser Frederick, Dem.; Lewis Bass, Repub.; Geo. Cahill, Dem.; Horace B. Spear, Repub.; G. W. Taylor, Whig; Wm. B. Duggan, Repub.; Benjamin Curtis, Dem.; John B. Bass, Repub.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that Gen. BUTLER is likely to be elected to Congress from the Essex District, "and so obtain strong leverage ground to carry on his war against Gen. GRANT." The *Republican* adds that "it would be an odd circumstance if Massachusetts' indorsement of BUTLER, and her elevation of him to a place of political power, should prove the ruin of Gen. GRANT as a Presidential candidate."

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* says: "Several newspapers in this State, of undoubted Republicanism, have decided for JOHNSON and the Philadelphia Convention, such as the Gloucester *Telegraph*, Taunton *Gazette* and the Yarmouth *Register*, while the Springfield *Republican* is not unfavorable, and the Salem *Gazette* could by no means be reckoned in opposition to them."

Hon. WM. MUNGEN, of Hancock County, Ohio, has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Fifth District, now represented by Mr. LE BLOND. Mr. MUNGEN was Colonel of an Ohio Regiment in 1862 and 1863, and his regiment cast a majority for VALLANDIGHAM for Governor. He is a lawyer by profession and has represented his district in the State Senate.

A National Union Club was formed at Clarksville, Tenn., on Saturday, with the following officers: J. E. BAILEY, President; O. M. Blackman, G. H. Warfield, Capt. Geo. Isenstein, W. R. Bringhurst, Vice-Presidents; Gen. W. A. Quarles, Recording Secretary; G. C. Breed, Assistant Secretary; Judge W. A. Peffer, Corresponding Secretary.

The Philadelphia *Press* states that Col. WM. B. THOMAS, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, has resolved to test the question whether the President of the United States can make such an appointment as that of Mr. WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, when no vacancy has "happened," without "the advice and consent of the Senate."

The Convention held at Portsdam, St. Lawrence County, on the 1st instant, recommended the following delegates to Philadelphia: GEO. N. M. CURTISS, D. M. ROBERTSON, WM. H. WALLACE, Hon. SIDNEY M. LAWRENCE, with full power of substitution to each.

In the Ohio District, represented by Hon. R. W. CLARKE, who is again a candidate, the Democracy have nominated WM. H. HOWARD, Esq. The District is composed of the counties of Highland, Fayette, Brown and Clermont.

Gov. BULLOCK, with several distinguished citizens, have united in a letter inviting Senator FESSENDEN, of Maine, to address the people of Massachusetts at Faneuil Hall on the political duties of the hour.

The Richmond *Enquirer* states that on Friday, August 3, more than two hundred pardons, granted by the President to Virginians, were received at the Capitol.

The Democrats of the Third Congressional District of Vermont have selected WALDO BRIGHAM, of Hyde Park, as their candidate. He is a young lawyer of ability and character.

It is said that in addition to Mr. TRUMBULL, Gov. OGLESBY and Gen. LOGAN will be candidates for United States Senator before the Illinois Legislature next Winter.

General WISE and Lieut.-Gov. MONTAGUE, of Virginia, oppose sending delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

The Inauguration of Professor James B. Angell, of Providence, R. I., as President of the University.

The Burlington journals bring us extended reports of the Commencement of the University of Vermont. The attendance of the Alumni was unusually large, and the exercises generally were of more than ordinary interest. We copy from the *Free Press* the following report of the ceremony of inaugurating the President elect, JAMES B. ANGELL, of Providence, R. I., and editor of the *Journal*. The inauguration took place at the close of the Commencement exercises:

After the conferring of the degrees, the venerable Prof. TORREY, acting President of the University for the last four years, in a few exceedingly appropriate words, introduced Prof. JAMES B. ANGELL, the President elect.

DR. TORREY'S ADDRESS.

Addressing the Alumni, Dr. TORREY remarked that through the kindness of God the corporation had at last been guided to the choice of a man for President of the Institution, whom he now had the honor to present to them. They were aware how short a time had elapsed since his election. In his letter of acceptance he was pleased to say, in response to the earnest request of the Trustees, that he would enter on his duties at once. He did so. He came here at once, and since his coming had been giving his time and thoughts to the work of organizing the course of study in the new departments, in order that the University might begin its enlarged work at the opening of the next term. It was, of course, not to be expected that the President elect could be prepared to give a formal address. But after his inauguration and after he (Dr. TORREY) should have welcomed him to his new position, he hoped that he would say something of the aims and prospects with which he entered on his responsible duties.

The oath of office, and of allegiance to the State of Vermont and to the United States, was then impressively administered by Gov. DILLINGHAM, closing by presenting to President ANGELL the keys of the University.

Dr. TORREY then, in behalf of the Faculty, addressed a beautiful and touching welcome to President ANGELL. He said that, as an old servant of the University, spared to serve under four successive Presidents, he had the honor to welcome him to the head of the Faculty, assuring him of their full confidence and heartiest support, and praying that God would spare his life and make him a blessing to the college and to the world. Dr. TORREY spoke with an earnest feeling which moved all who heard him.

As the new President stepped forward to respond, he was received by a burst of applause from the Alumni and audience which died away only to rise again, and continued for several minutes. We never witnessed a heartier demonstration of welcome.

PRESIDENT ANGELL'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT, TRUSTEES, ALUMNI, AND FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY: It is with a diffidence which I cannot describe, that I have accepted this symbol of authority and have taken this oath of office. In this hour of my solicitude these cordial words of welcome, uttered by these revered lips, are most comforting and cheering to my heart. I am most truly grateful for them.

So few days have elapsed since I was called to this post, and those days have been so crowded with labors incident to my change of position and to the organization of the new department in the University, that I supposed that a formal inaugural address would not be expected of me. But I should do injustice to my own feelings if I did not assure the Trustees how deeply sensible I am of the honor they have conferred on me, and of the weight of responsibility I am assuming. Appreciating fully, I trust, the importance and the difficulty of the work before me, I know that if I meet with any measure of the success you have been pleased to wish for me, I shall owe it mainly to the constant and hearty support of the Corporation, of my laborious and accomplished associates in the Faculty, of these devoted Alumni, of these ingenuous and earnest-minded Under-graduates, to the generous aid of the citizens of Vermont, and especially those of Burlington; to the ardent zeal of the unnumbered friends of this institution, to the warm sympathy of all lovers of Christian learning wherever their homes and whatever their names. But above all, would I acknowledge my dependence on Him, who has so signally blessed the University through the whole period of her eventful history, and has made the lives of so many of her sons redound to His honor and glory.

It is with unfeigned humility, believe me, that I take a chair, which has been rendered illustrious by such a succession of good and gifted men, but which was never better graced than by the genial, beloved and illustrious scholar, who, having for more than the life-time of a generation, dispensed the fruits of his ample learning in yonder academic halls, still

remains to cheer us with his [illegible] presence, to stimulate us by his [illegible] [illegible] with his serene wisdom. [illegible] chief encouragements that I may be permitted to sit at his feet and profit by his rich experience and sound counsels. *Serus in coelum redeat.* Long may he be spared to guide and [illegible] us.

Under the direction of him and his predecessors, this University, as true to her lofty [illegible] of Christian scholarship as the unchanging star in these northern heavens to its appointed post, has now for more than three score years, been shedding abroad the light of sound learning throughout this land. If she has sometimes been tempted by the example of other institutions and sometimes by misfortune to purchase temporary prosperity by the sacrifice of her ideal, she has never yielded to the temptation; but with an unfaltering step has bravely pursued her exalted aim. This is her glory to-day in the world. And we are resolved are we not, that this her distinguishing glory shall not be lost, but that we will strive to make her future worthy of her past. We are determined that the standard of scholarship and mental discipline established by that great man, JAMES MARSH, and constantly maintained by his successors, shall be so faithfully upheld, that a place on the roll of your Alumni shall be accepted throughout this nation as a certificate of thorough scholarly training and of worthy membership in the great Brotherhood of Letters.

But while continuing to do all that she has done in the past, the University now takes upon herself new duties and new responsibilities. Congress, prompted and guided largely, we are proud to say, by the intelligence and far-sighted wisdom of one of the trustees of this institution, has made a liberal grant of land to each State for the endowment of a school, in which instruction shall be given in the branches of knowledge which pertain to agriculture, the mechanic arts, and military tactics. This State has intrusted to this Institution the work of giving that instruction, on conditions which are known to you all. We shall therefore now be able to open some new courses of study, and to give more extended and special instruction than has heretofore been possible in certain branches which have long been taught. The wonderful developments which have been made within a comparatively short period in several of the physical sciences, and the urgent demand which agriculture and the mechanic arts are justly making for instruction in those sciences, have presented an important question to all the colleges in this country. It is beyond dispute that there is a large, an increasing, and a reasonable demand for ampler scientific instruction than was formerly furnished in the regular curriculum of our colleges. It is equally clear that this demand must be and will be met by some kind of institutions. The question is, shall our colleges shut their ears to the appeal for this kind of education, which every one concedes is needed, and deprive themselves of the active sympathy of a large portion of the people, or shall they, while retaining intact their classical courses, endeavor to furnish the special scientific training desired, and thus, meeting at once the classical and the scientific wants of the age, live in most intimate and friendly communion with it? I need not rehearse the arguments which have been adduced in the various answers to this question. But practically every college of high standing is returning the same answer. Every one, which has the means, has already established, or is now establishing, a special scientific course. Not one, which has such a course, complains that, in consequence of it, the old branches of study are less earnestly sought, or less effectively taught, or less vigorously pursued. I recall with pleasure in this connection, that forty years ago President MARSH, in his inaugural address, expressed the hope that by the diffusion of education "every artist should understand the principles of his art, and the labors of the agriculturist should not be altogether empirical, that each should be so well acquainted with the exercises immediately connected with his daily occupation as to be prepared to adopt or to invent the most useful and scientific method of accomplishing his ends." Is not that just the result for which we are now to labor? I remember, too, that that extraordinary man, who, with all his learning and philosophy, was, as our venerated friend his biographer tells us, a very practical man, early introduced partial courses of study to meet the wants of those who could not pursue the full academic course. Are we not acting in accordance with his spirit in striving to meet the demand of our time for scientific education? Are we not as educators doing our duty to the young men of this State by placing within their reach the facilities for acquiring the scientific knowledge, which they may need in their several pursuits? Is it not worthy the ambition of the University of Vermont to prepare them for the highest proficiency in the Mechanic Arts, and in that noble Art, to which God in his Providence seems to have called so many of them by filling these thousands of verdant hills with cattle and by fashioning with his plastic hand these fertile valleys, in which to-day ten thousand scythes go singing merrily through the bending grass? While we bear the name of University, rather than bound our vision by any one fixed course of study, shall we not with the largest hospitality throw wide open our gates to every science? May we not hope to build up here a University indeed, which shall train and equip men for every department of scholarly research and for every useful position in life?

Are any of the sons of this University discouraged because the number of her students is diminished? But remember that if the immediate household of the Alma Mater is small to-day, it is because when the imperiled nation called for defenders, she, with a spirit of heroic self-sacrifice worthy of her palmiest days, ungrudgingly surrendered one-half the children she was nurturing so carefully, and bade them go forth in God's name and with her maternal benediction on their heads, to defend on the field of battle and in the face of death the great principles of order and freedom and truth, which they had learned from her to love so well. And shall we dare to call her poorer for this sacrifice of sons, who were as dear to her as her life? Is this heroic State accounted poorer because her brave sons have sprinkled with their blood every battle-field in the South? Has she not, in her pride in their services; in her admiration of their character; in her sacred and tender recollections of the slain, a treasure whose value cannot be computed in figures, an inspiration for her children in all coming generations? And shall we so insult the friends of this University as to suppose for a moment that she is to be left the poorer even in material wealth, because she has enriched the nation with her choicest gifts, because she has justified liberal studies before the world by proving to this nation in its hour of supreme need that its scholars are its defenders? Is she to be deserted because she has done her work too well? Is she to be abandoned, because she so fired the hearts of her students with patriotism that they rushed forth at the first appeal of their country, some of them alas! never more to return to these pleasant scenes? No, no, this cannot be. "Blessed rather," do we not all exclaim, "forever blessed be the dear mother who bears sons of such heroic mould."

Our prayers, our labors, our silver and our gold, shall be for her. By every impulse of gratitude, of admiration, of patriotism, the friends of this university are prompted to rally around her, that these days of peace, which her sons have helped to conquer, may bring to her an unprecedented measure of usefulness, prosperity and joy. In the full hope of this glorious consummation, let us, one and all, enter bravely, cheerfully, trustfully, on the work of the coming year.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Board of Fire Commissioners.

A meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, at Firemen's Hall—Present, C. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., President, and Commissioners ENGS, BROWN and ABBE.

The following communications were received and appropriately disposed of:

From H. W. GREEN, No. 13 Spruce-street, requesting to be furnished with 500 feet of hose, for extinguishing fires in the vicinity.

From District-Engineer BATES, reporting the building No. 125 Christopher-street in a hazardous condition.

From the Chief-Engineer, transmitting report of fires for the month ending July 31, as follows: Alarms for fire, 104; false alarms, 9. Total, 113.

Total number of fires and alarms since Jan. 1, 1866, 490.

From the Chief-Engineer making requisition for supplies.

From O. S. Frost, Foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, stating that Charles McCall, Matthew Gerraty, Charles Sheridan, Richard DeCoursey, Wm. Timmons and Daniel Murphy had been elected members. Also that Simeon Gorton and Henry Truax had resigned, and that Charles Howarth had been expelled.

From W. H. H. Bingham, Foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, stating that Hugh Rogers, Hugh McGovern, Owen Kane, James Andrews, R. Thompson and William Hahn, had been elected members, and that Robert Blair had resigned.

From John Pettit, late of Engine No. 32—requesting to have word "dismissed" opposite his name, erased, and "resigned" submitted therefor. Granted.

The following resignations were accepted: Richard Cook, Engine Company No. 6; James P. Gellu, Engine Company No. 16; John Stanley, Engine Company No. 27; Lawrence Haggerty, Engine Company No. 29; and James Lavelle, Engine Company No. 34.

The following complaints were referred to the Committee on Appointments and Discipline, viz.:

Complaint of A. J. Brady, Foreman Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2, against Ernest Keyser and C. S. Smith. Complaint of Wm. Donnelly, Foreman Engine Company No. 5, against John F. McLaughlin and Patrick Kennedy. Complaint of J. H. Van Tassell, Foreman Engine Co. No. 8, against C. H. Smith. Complaint of W. J. Furlong, Foreman Engine Company No. 1, against James McRay. Complaint of Wm. P. Daniels, Foreman Engine Company No. 34, against James Lavelle.

PETITION OF BELL-RINGERS FOR INCREASE OF PAY.

Commissioner Abbe, from Committee on Appointments and Discipline, reported in favor of confirming the action of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, in expelling Nicholas Wolf. Report adopted.

Commissioner Abbe presented the report of Committee, showing the number and location of fires, discovered and extinguished by individual Companies of the Department for the month of July.

Commissioner Abbe presented a report of Committee, dismissing complaints of J. Macaulay, Engine No. 4 against Patrick Corrigan; fining James McRay, of Engine Company No. 1, one day's pay; Patrick Kennedy, of Engine Company No. 5, one day's pay; dismissing John McLaughlin, of Engine Company No. 5, and reprimanding C. H. Smith, of Engine Company No. 8. Report adopted.

Commissioner Pinckney presented the report of the Committee on Finance and Telegraph recommending payments of sundry bills. Report adopted.

The Board then adjourned fort two weeks.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. Wm. M. Stewart, Nevada; Hon. G. H. Williams, Oregon; Hon. D. B. Ashley, Nevada; J. C. Van Rensselaer, Oregon; Hon. F. S. Stevens, Massachusetts; G. L. Davis, U. S. N.; Hon. M. P. Norton, Troy; F. Mitchell, St. Louis; J. W. Miller, St. Louis, and J. S. Davis, Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. A. Ely, Rochester; Hon. S. Rice, Canada; S. Van Praag, Boston; N. O. Clapp, Chicago; Col. O. Ballard, Syracuse; [illegible], Troy; W. F. Burden, Troy, and J. P. Sullivan, New-Orleans, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Queen EMMA, of the Sandwich Islands, is at the Brevoort House. Gen. Clary, U. S. A., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHOLERA.

The Malady Here and Elsewhere—Yesterday's Official Bulletins.

The verified reports which were received at the office of the Board of Health, yesterday, from all quarters of New-York and Brooklyn, the hospitals, and the islands, showed one hundred and twelve cases of cholera, distributed as follows: Reported at dwellings in New-York, and authenticated by the Sanitary Inspectors, 11; ditto in Brooklyn, 15; in Kings County Jail, 14; in Red House Hospital, 11; in Battery Barracks Hospital, 14; on Ward's Island, 25, and on Blackwell's Island, 22. The number of cholera death certificates received at the Bureau of Records during the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon was 13.

Another fatal case of cholera has occurred at Hunter's Point, under peculiarly interesting circumstances. PATRICK KELLY died on the evening of Aug. 1. The premises were disinfected, under the superintendence of a sanitary officer; but a portion of the clothing used about the patient, after what was regarded a very thorough application of chloride of soda, was washed, and no harm came. The heavier bed clothing was treated in the tub with the same agent, and afterward buried until the funeral should be over, with positive orders from the officer that they were not to be unearthed except under his directions, when disinfectants should be reapplied. On the evening of Saturday, the 4th inst., a Mrs. DUNN, aged 54 years, was made partially drunk and persuaded by KELLY's wife to dig up the clothes and wash them, which she did that night and on Sunday morning. She went home drunk at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. At about 8 o'clock on the evening of the same day she was seized by cholera, but was not seen by a physician until 5 o'clock A. M. on the 6th. During this time she had been shamefully neglected by her family, and at 6 P. M. she died. She dwelt in a shanty, far removed from any case of cholera, and the attack seems traceable to the clothing. Inspector TRASK, who reports this case, says that chloride of soda, with which the clothing was washed, has no disinfecting power over cholera poison, and that only coal tar can be trusted for complete disinfection, and in this opinion Dr. HARRIS concurs.

A glance at the cholera records back as far as the beginning of the pestilence of 1854 shows us that we have passed the week in which the malady has usually been most destructive of human life, and that during that fearful week this year the total of deaths was 63 below the total of the corresponding week in 1865. We need not add that our population is presumed to have nearly doubled since that disastrous year. Let us look at the figures, by weeks, as kept in the office of the Registrar of Records, showing the total deaths by cholera from May, 1854, to Aug. 4, 1866, inclusive:

May 27, 1854	1	July, 1859	1
June 3, 1854	13	November, 1859	1
June 10, 1854	14	February, 1860	1
June 17, 1854	57	July, 1860	3
June 24, 1854	45	September, 1860	4
July 1, 1854	78	December, 1860	1
July 8, 1854	96	July, 1861	4
July 15, 1854	147	August, 1861	1
July 22, 1854	243	October, 1861	3
July 29, 1854	161	December, 1861	1
Aug. 5, 1854	302	February, 1862	1
Aug. 12, 1854	276	March, 1862	1
Aug. 19, 1854	221	May, 1862	1
Aug. 26, 1854	179	June, 1862	2
Sept. 2, 1854	138	July, 1862	1
Sept. 9, 1854	120	August, 1862	3
Sept. 16, 1854	84	June, 1863	1
Sept. 23, 1854	82	July, 1863	8
Oct. 7, 1854	41	August, 1863	1
Oct. 14, 1854	33	September, 1863	1
Oct. 21, 1854	32	October, 1863	1
Oct. 28, 1854	24	January, 1864	2
Nov. 4, 1854	17	February, 1864	1
Nov. 11, 1854	11	May, 1864	1
Nov. 25, 1854	4	July, 1864	1
December, 1854	3	August, 1864	4
January, 1855	2	September, 1864	3
April, 1855	2	July, 1865	1
June, 1855	1	August, 1865	3
July, 1855	3	May 5, 1866	1
August, 1855	5	June 9, 1866	2
September, 1855	1	June 16, 1866	8
December, 1855	1	June 23, 1866	1
June, 1856	1	June 30, 1866	1
July, 1856	5	July 7, 1866	3
August, 1856	2	July 14, 1866	11
August, 1857	6	July 21, 1866	11
July, 1858	1	July 28, 1866	46
September, 1858	1	Aug. 4, 1866	239
June, 1859	1		

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL NEW-YORK BULLETIN.

1. SUSAN MCCLENNAN, native of Ireland, aged 50 years, living at No. 93 Baxter-street, was in partial collapse on Wednesday evening. She was sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

2. PATRICK CARROLL, living at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, was attacked by cholera on Tuesday. He was sent to the Red House Hospital.

3. GEORGE FINLAY, living at No. 27 Washington-street, is ill with cholera.

4. CAROLINE SEAMAN, German, aged 24 years, living at No. 138 Christie-street, was ill of cholera on Wednesday evening. She had just returned from Ward's Island. Sent to Battery Barracks Hospital.

5. MAGDALENA LANG, native of Switzerland, aged 43 years, living at No. 185 Hester-street, is in the incipient stages of cholera.

6. HENRY DOWLING, aged 29 years, was sent to Battery Barracks Hospital from New-York Hospital while suffering from an attack of cholera.

7. MARY O'BRIEN, aged 19 years, of No. 16 Washington-street, was sent to Battery Barracks Hospital while suffering from an attack of cholera.

8. SUSAN RYAN, aged 28 years, of No. 10 Washington-street, was sent to Battery Barracks Hospital while suffering from an attack of cholera.

9. MARY PENIKER, aged thirty-seven, Germany, Sixty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, sent to Red House Hospital, Aug. 7.

10. ANN CARROLL, a child, died of cholera in One-Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, on Wednesday morning.

11. JAMES O'BRIEN was taken down by cholera in the Tombs, on Wednesday morning.

BATTERY HOSPITAL REPORT.

In Hosp'tal, previous report	14
Since admitted	6
Discharged	2
Died	4
Remaining at 8 A. M., on Wednesday	14

The following are the names of those who died: ROBERT MARSHALL, aged 21 years, of No. 130 Clinton-place; HANNAH FITZGERALD, aged 22 years, of No. 51 Mulberry-street; THOMAS WEALER, aged 40 years, of Centre-street Dispensary; CAROLINE SEAMAN, aged 33 years, of No. 138 Christopher-street.

WARD'S ISLAND.

Remaining from Aug. 6	33
Admitted Aug. 7	4—37
Died—Johan Fres, Swiss, aged 54; Hans Sachs, German, aged 9; John Hennessey, Irish, 40; John Kelly, Irish, 31	4
Discharged as cured	8—12
Remaining in hospital morning of Aug. 8	25

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Work-house, died on Tuesday	6
Alms-house, died on Tuesday	6
Lunatic Asylum, died on Tuesday	1
Penitentiary, died on Tuesday	1
Charity Hospital, died on Tuesday	6

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Nursery, died on Tuesday	2—22
Died on Ward's Island	4
Total deaths on the Islands on Tuesday	51

CHOLERA CASES IN THE INSTITUTIONS.

Work-house	30	Penitentiary	3
Alms-house	9	Lunatic Asylum	9
Total			51

At Red House Hospital 11 patients remained yesterday morning.

List of certificates of death from cholera received from physicians by Dr. HARRIS, during the 24 hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon:

Margaret Courtney, aged 26, resides at No. 199 East Thirty-third-street; physician, P. J. Lynch.

Robert Smith, aged 45, No. 590 Grand-street; physician, John Burke.

Gustave Pattsits, aged 1, Eightieth-street; physician, Charles Schwalbe.

George Rex, aged 40, Colored Home, Sixty-fifth-street; physician, Samuel Whitall.

John Fehan, aged 56, No. 124 East Forty-second-street; physician, J. C. Smith.

Thomas Wealer, aged 40, Battery Hospital; physician, T. R. Pooley.

Hannah Fitzgerald, aged 22, Battery Hospital; physician, T. R. Pooley.

Robert Marshall, aged 21, Battery Hospital; physician, T. R. Pooley.

Caroline Seaman, aged 33, Battery Hospital; physician, T. R. Pooley.

Alfred Chapman, aged 37, Sixty-ninth-street; physician, J. M. E. Wetmore.

Margaret Boyle, aged 3, No. 287 Sixth-street; physician, J. E. Stillwell.

Thomas McCallum, aged 41, No. 31½ Oak-street; physician, J. J. Purcell.

John Large, aged 38, boat *A. T. Briggs*, Pier No. 7 East River; physician, J. M. Anderson.

THE BROOKLYN OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

1. ANNA MCLAUGHLIN, aged 13, residing at No. 107 Park-avenue. Taken at 8 A. M. 7th inst. At 11:30 in collapse. Exciting cause, green apples. Died at 5 A. M. 8th inst.

2. ROBERT MCLAUGHLIN, aged 15, No. 107 Park-avenue. Taken 7th inst. In collapse. Exciting cause, green apples.

3. ELIZABETH ROGERS, aged 26, No. 3 Jackson-court. In collapse.

4. SAMUEL ROGERS, aged 36, taken 6th inst. No physician. Sent to hospital.

5. DORA SCHOTTO, Twenty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Taken 6th inst. Died 12:30 P. M. 7th inst.

6. ANN BROWN, aged 45, No. 343 Fulton-avenue, 7th inst. Tendency to collapse. Sent to hospital.

7. JAMES MCGUINNESS, aged 26, No. 26 Amity-street. Taken 6th inst. Died at 4:15 on the 7th inst.

8. ELEANOR THOMPSON, aged 5, No. 37 Atlantic-street. Taken 7th inst. Died in a few hours.

9. —— WHITNEY, taken sick on the street. In collapse at the time. Removed to Cholera Hospital 7th inst.

10. ROBERT E. DUNSPAUGH, aged —, No. 1,353 Fulton-avenue. Taken on 7th. In profound collapse.

11. JOHN SMITH, aged 50, No. 207 Front-street. Taken 7th inst. Died on the night of 7th inst.

12. THOMAS MCDONALD, aged 56, residing in Court-street, corner of Hamilton-avenue. Taken on the 5th. In collapse since that day. No clergyman called.

13. —— [illegible], aged 30, taken ill yesterday on a canal boat at the foot of Court-street. Taken on the 8th inst. In collapse. House surrounded by [illegible].

14. MARGARET WHELAN, aged 56, Flatbush-avenue and Bergen-street. Taken on the 8th inst. Sent to the hospital.

15. JOHN [illegible], Franklin-place and Jay-street. Taken this A. M. Sent to cholera hospital.

KINGS COUNTY JAIL.

Chas. Watts, Isabella Connolly, Chas. Higgins, Wm. Hays, John Loughlin, John Hancock, John Hinman, Edward Tilton, Edward Warburton, Hugh Tarlton, Zachary T. Earle, Mary A. Gentry, Eliza Gannnage, Anne Haley.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

The disease in the Penitentiary is diminishing. Mayor BOOTH visited the institution yesterday, and ascertained that nearly all those cases, reported as in collapse on Sunday are recovering. The hospital tents, outside, are found to answer the purposes desired. There were no new cases yesterday.

THE TWELFTH WARD OF BROOKLYN.

Capt. RHODES, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, has driven out nearly all the hogs kept in the Twelfth Ward, and, to-morrow, will put on a sufficient number of men and carts to clean out all the filth of the piggeries.

CHOLERA AT FOREIGN PORTS.

Dr. HARRIS received a letter, yesterday, from our Consul at Havre, saying: "I have pleasure in stating that this port is still free from cholera. At Rouen, however, there are about ten cases and six deaths per diem. At Amiens it still prevails to an alarming extent; 22 deaths occurred on the 20th of July. The present prospect is that an early restored peace on the Continent will restore the armies to their usual relations and conditions."

At the weekly meeting of the Liverpool Health Committee, held on the 26th of July, it was reported that 45 persons died of cholera during the previous week, being an increase of 26 on the preceding week. The malady has appeared in various parts of Great Britain. The disease is on the increase in Holland. Up to the 5th of July there had been 1,146 cholera cases at Leyden, 508 at the Hague, 581 at Delft, 905 at Rotterdam, and 1,189 at Utrecht. Total, 4,329. At Marseilles, 125 deaths from cholera were reported during the week ending on the 22d of July. In Paris the number of cholera deaths, at last reports, was about one hundred daily.

INCREASED MORTALITY IN CINCINNATI.

There were thirty-one deaths by cholera on Tuesday, and forty-one new cases.

IN PHILADELPHIA

the disease is not increasing. There were only nine cases on Tuesday, four of which proved fatal.

CHOLERA IN JAIL.

Five cases of cholera morbus occurred in the jail at Kingston, Ulster County, on Tuesday. One of them was very severe, and fears were entertained that the sufferers would die.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

The medical officer of the Privy Council of England has issued a memorandum on the precautions to be taken against cholera. In speaking of the nuisances specially relative to cholera, he says that the two dangers to be guarded against are drinking water which is in any degree tainted by house refuse or other like kinds of filth, and the breathing of air which is made foul with effluvia from the same sorts of impurity. Further on he refers to what appears to be the characteristic of cholera, that all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach or bowels are infective. This is equally the case whether the patient suffers from the disease in its developed or alarming form, or from the slightest diarrhœa which the epidemic influence can produce.

Too much importance cannot, it seems, be attached to the duty of thoroughly disinfecting, without delay, with chloride of lime or otherwise, all discharges from the stomach and bowels of persons under the epidemic influence, as well as all bedding, clothing, towels and the like, which such discharges may have imbued; and keeping under systematic disinfection all privies and other like places to which such discharges may have had access. They should be kept flooded with solution of sulphate of iron or solution of carbolic acid. It is also suggested that in infected districts committees of gentlemen might be formed to assist the medical authorities; and that such committees could be of special advantage in making house-to-house visitations.

In the cholera wards of the London Hospital is a scene of suffering and death sufficient to try the stoutest heart; a lady volunteer nurse has passed her time since the beginning of the epidemic, moving from bed to bed in ceaseless efforts to comfort and relieve. So very youthful and so very fair is this devoted girl that it is difficult to control a feeling of pain at her presence under such circumstances. But she offered her help at a time when, from the sudden inroad of cases, such assistance was urgently required, and nobly has she followed her self-sought duty. Wherever the need is greatest and the work hardest there she is to be seen toiling until her limbs almost refuse to sustain her. And the effect of the fair young creature's presence has been that the nurses have been encouraged by her never-failing energy and cheerfulness, so that dread of the disease has been lost in efforts to combat it.

THEFT OF A HORSE.—Officer HILL, of the Thirty-second Precinct, arrested CHAUNCEY MARTIN, a farm laborer, on a charge of having stolen a horse, valued at $200, from LEWIS G. MORRIS, a resident of Fordham, Westchester County. It appears that on the 25th ult. MARTIN disappeared from the premises of his employer, taking with him the horse. Being traced to this City, the horse was found in possession of MATHEW CUNNINGHAM, of No. 71 Watts-street, who had purchased it for $40. Officer HILL made search for MARTIN, and secured him in Clinton County. On being arraigned before Justice BERRIAN, at Tremont, he was committed for examination.

DEAD BODY RECOVERED.—On Tuesday evening the nude body of a boy was found floating in the East river at Hurlgate. The remains were towed ashore and were identified as those of a son of CONRAD STUTTMAN, residing at the corner of Sixty-fifth-street, and Third-avenue, who was drowned on Saturday, while bathing in the East River at the foot of Seventy-first-street. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Effect of the Close of the War on Acts Regulating Intercourse with the States in Rebellion—Those Acts Held to be Still in Force in Respect to Penalties which Attached During the War.

John H. Duvall, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—This was a writ of error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland. It was shown on the trial of the cause that Duvall, the claimant, had been for many years in the habit of purchasing in Baltimore cotton-mill cords and machinery from a manufacturer and seller of those articles there. Duvall, it appears, on Jan. 3, 1863, requested an employe of a person residing at Carroll's Island—the driver of his market wagon and his farm laborer—to haul, in a market wagon belonging to that person, eight cases of goods from a house in Water-street, Baltimore, where they were stored, to Carroll's Island. Accordingly, the goods were placed in the wagon in the morning, and arrived at Carroll's Island about 7 o'clock at night, Duvall accompanying them. They were unloaded by Duvall and the driver, and placed in a vacant house which stood on the island, the windows of which were boarded and the cracks stopped. It further appeared that the house was near the Chesapeake Bay, and that small craft ran in there, and that a small boat was off in the bay on the night of the capture of the goods.

On the trial the verdict was for the Government, and the case was therefore brought here. The claimant moved to dismiss the case, contending that the act of July 13, 1861, and the supplementary act of May 20, 1862, provide that upon the President's issuing a proclamation declaring the States and sections of country in insurrection, commercial intercourse by and between the same and the citizens thereof and the citizens of the rest of the United States shall cease, and be unlawful so long only as such hostility shall continue; and that the act of August 6, 1861, also required the issuing of the President's proclamation declaring the existence of the insurrection to give it effect; that both the acts of Congress and the President's proclamation limit the duration of the restrictions upon commercial intercourse to the continuance and existence of actual hostility against the Government of the United States, or the period when the insurrection should cease or be suppressed. It was urged, as a historical fact, that the rebellion is suppressed, of which the Court would take judicial notice, and which the President, by his several proclamations, has recognized and removed all restrictions upon internal and coastwise intercourse and trade with the late insurrectionary districts or States. A statute penal and temporary by its terms cannot be enforced after its expiration or repeal for acts done while it was in force. The prosecution in this case was instituted under the fifth section of the act of July, 1861, and condemnation was had upon the ground that the lot of goods and chattels were proceeding at the time of their seizure to the States in rebellion. The prosecution being still pending on appeal, and no final adjudication having been reached, there was nothing to except this case from the rule in all similar cases; it was in the same category as a prosecution commenced after the statute ceases to be operative. The case of Yeaton vs. The United States, (5th Cranch, 281,) controlled this. It was an appeal from the Circuit Court of Maryland, which had condemned the schooner *Gen. Pinckney* and cargo, for a breach of the act of Congress prohibiting commercial intercourse with certain parts of the Island of St. Domingo, passed Feb. 28, 1806. The act was limited in duration to one year, but by an act of 1807 was continued until the end of the next session of Congress, when it expired. The case was pending on appeal when the act expired, and the Court said that in admiralty cases an appeal suspends the sentence altogether, and that it is not *res adjudicata* until the final sentence of the Court is pronounced. That the case is to be heard in the Appellate Court *de novo*, as if no sentence had been pronounced; and further, that if no sentence had been pronounced, it is well settled, upon general principles, that after the expiration or repeal of the law, no penalty can be enforced for violations of the law committed while it was in force. It is said also in United States vs. Preston, (3 Peters, 66) that in Admiralty cases a decree is not final while it is pending there. The act of July 13, 1861, and its supplement, as also the act of Aug. 6, 1861, required the issuing of the President's Proclamation to give them vitality, or to render effective; and if it required an additional proclamation to put an end to these acts, such proclamations have been issued. By the Court—Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivering the Opinion: The United States filed in the District Court a libel of information against certain goods seized, as was alleged, in transit to a part of the State of Virginia, then in insurrection. The libel was founded upon the fifth section of the Act of Congress of July 13, 1861, chap. 3, and first the section of the act of Aug. 6, 1861, chap. 60. The plaintiff in error interposed and claimed the goods. A verdict and judgment were rendered for the United States. Upon the trial several exceptions were taken by the claimant. The judgment was affirmed by the Circuit Court, and the case is now before this Court for review. An elaborate brief has been filed by the United States. No argument has been submitted by the plaintiff in error. From this we infer that the exceptions relied upon in the Circuit Court have been abandoned. We have, however, looked into them, and find nothing which we deem erroneous. A motion has been made and fully argued in behalf of the plaintiff in error, to dismiss the case, on the ground that the war having closed, the effect of that fact is the same which would have followed the repeal of the statutes upon which the prosecution is founded. That proposition was ruled adversely to the claimant in this Court in the case of the United States vs. the schooner *Reform*, Bollyard Pennington, claimants, decided at this term, (recently published in the TIMES Rep.

The subject was then fully considered. It is sufficient to refer to the opinion in that case for an exposition of our views, without reproducing the considerations which controlled the decision.

The judgment below is affirmed, with costs.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 8.

By Justice McCunn.

George W. Raenhart vs. Francis A. Raenhart; I am not satisfied with the testimony; let it be referred to Arthur Johnes, Esq., to take further proof. Michael Donohue et al. vs. Jackson Schultz et al.; motion for injunction denied; order to be settled. The German Savings Bank vs. The Up-Town Savings Bank; motion granted. Charles W. Allen vs. F. F. Menager; motion granted. Susan Hart, administratrix, &c., vs. Robert McParlon et al.; motion for receiver granted. Christian Gries vs. Jackson S. Schultz, et al.; application for an injunction refused. Kathleen E. Brown vs. J. W. Hardie; motion granted. Joseph Schwaeschild vs. Jackson S. Schultz, et al.; injunction denied. Mary Matilda Wilber vs. Wm. U. Wilber; report of reference confirmed. Nathaniel Putnam vs. Alva B. Taylor; motion granted, confirming referee's report. James F. D. Lanier vs. Luther B. Wyman; motion granted. John Callahan vs. Edward C. Moore: motion granted. James Devine vs. Frederick P. James, et al.; motion granted. James Hazlett, et al. vs James Gill; motion to discharge from arrest denied. Samuel McBurney vs. Isaac K. Martin; motion denied.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

AUG. 8.—Joel E. Hyams vs. Max Newman; motion granted. Amos C. Little vs. James H. Conklin; motion granted, and receiver appointed.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

John Brady pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the night of July 31, he broke into the store of Joseph Cohen, No. 385 Grand-street, and stole goods to the value of $1,312. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

Eliza Wilson pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 14th of July stolen from the pocket of Teresa Brabt, No. 464 Washington-street, $98 in money. She was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Michael Mahoney pleaded guilty of petit larceny, having on the 10th of July stolen a silver watch and chain of the value of $20, from Chas. Keller, No. 7 Rector-street. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Shelly, *alias* Whalen, and James Gallagher, *alias* Murphy, pleaded guilty of petit larceny from the person, on the 23d of March, having, on the 22d of February, stolen from the pocket of Martin Furlong a silver watch of the value of $15. They were sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

James Fay, *alias* James Reilly and John Williams pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. On the 18th of July they broke into the dwelling of Charles B. Moore, No. 6 East Sixteenth-street, and attempted to steal goods of the value of $1,300. They were sentenced to the State Prison for five years each.

Joseph Johnston pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, having, on the 14th of July, picked the pocket of Philip Rottman, of No. 204 Seventh-street, of the sum of $24. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

John Murphy, indicted for grand larceny from the person, was tried and convicted. On the 19th of July he picked the pocket of George Webber, No. 573 Grand-street, of a gold watch, of the value of $100. He was sent to the State Prison for five years.

Mary Brugan pleaded guilty of larceny of money and goods. On the 24th of July, she, while a servant in the family of Harris Peiser, stole jewelry and money, of the value of $1,190. She was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

James Hoffmire, *alias* James Hines, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 20th of July embezzled the amount of $150 from Charles K. Covert, of 952 Broadway, while in his employ as a clerk. He was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

Morris Jacobs pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, having drawn an order upon William Smithson, of No. 133 William-street, on the 14th of July, for some goods in the name of Solomon Weil, per Albert Weil, No. 433 Broadway. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

SENTENCES SUSPENDED AND PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

Carrie Matta pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny.

Maria Blank pleaded guilty of petit larceny.

Henry Du Lange pleaded guilty of petit larceny.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

John O'Brien, indicted for burglary in the third degree.

REMANDED FOR SENTENCE.

Charles Baker and Wm. Dunmore pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree.

Frank Bockley pleaded guilty of petit larceny.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People vs. Fanny Osborne—grand larceny.
The People vs. Edward Martin—grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Barrett—felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Wm. Munson—grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Smith—grand larceny.
The People vs. August Miller—grand larceny.
The People vs. John Hall—grand larceny.
The People vs. Joseph Gorman—grand larceny.
The People vs. Rebecca Cately—grand larceny.
The People vs. Anthony Jacobs—grand larceny; three cases.
The People vs. Ann Reilly—grand larceny.
The People vs. Charles Miller—felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Clarkson H. Vorhies—robbery in the first degree.
The People vs. John Smith, James Watson, Peter Murphy—burglary in the third degree.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 8, 1866.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	109⅞	200	Mariposa Pref.	26¾
7,500	do......2d call	109¾	300	Erie R.	68⅜
3,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s.R'62	105½	100	do.........s60	67½
7,000	do.	105¾	600	do......2d call	68⅜
13,500	U.S.6s,5-20s.C'62.	108⅞	300	Erie R. P.	75
42,500	U.S.6s,5-20sC.'65.	106⅝	100	Hudson R.	121¼
50,000	T. Notes. 7 3-10s First Ser.	104⅞	200	New-Jersey C.	127
			10	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	72
30,000	do.....2d Ser.	104⅝	100	Alt. & T.H. Pf....b15	66⅛
16,000	do.....3d Ser.	104½	100	Reading R.	112⅛
3,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	104⅞	400	do	112⅛
			100	do	111⅞
6,000	do.	104¼	200	do......2d call	112⅛
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s. N.	67	1200	Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅛
10,000	Tenn. 6s. ex-C.	69⅛	500	do.	84⅝
33,000	Missouri 6s	78	2000	do......2d call	85¼
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s.	84⅛	1100	do	85⅛
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	30	2700	do	85⅝
100,000	do.........b30	30	600	do.........b30	85⅝
70,000	do.	29⅞	600	Ill. Cen. R.	122
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	89	100	do.	122⅛
3,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	86	200	do.	122⅛
3,000	Chic. & R. I. Bs.	101	600	Clev. & Pitts.	88½
5,000	Peninsula 1st M.	84	6	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	111
2,000	P..F.W.& C.1st.	101⅛	500	Chic. & N. W.	38½
30	Continental Bank	100	500	Chic. & W.N.Pref.	68⅛
36	Fourth National	103¾	600	do	68⅜
35	Bank of Commerce	113	100	do......2d call	68½
75	Cen. N. Bank	110¼	400	do	68⅜
100	Central Coal	49½	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	107⅝
100	do	49⅝	500	do.	107½
100	do......2d call	49⅝	100	do.........s3	107⅝
200	West. U. Tel	57	200	do	107¼
5	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	108	400	do	107⅜
			200	do.........b15	107½
200	Canton Co.	52⅞	300	do......2d call	107½
100	Amer. Coal Co.	58	1200	P., F. W. & C.	104½
100	Quicksilver	39	1100	do	104⅝
100	At. Mail St. C.	115	500	do.	104⅜
500	Boston W. P....b60	31	1300	do	104⅞
200	do.........b30	31	800	do	105
600	Pacific M. S. Co	225	80	do	105¼
700	N. Y. Cen.	104⅝	250	do......2d call	105
100	do	104⅝	700	do	105⅛
60	do	104½	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	41
25	do	104⅜	100	do	41¼
200	do.........s60	103⅞			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	U.S.6s,5-20sC.'62	109¼	200	Hud. Riv. R.	121
10,000	do	109⅜	600	Reading R.	112
7,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	104⅝	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅜
			9	Chi. & N. W.	38
10,000	do.	104⅝	200	do.	38⅛
3,000	do.......3d Ser	104⅝	400	Chi. & N.W. P.	68⅜
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	29⅞	500	Chic. & R. I.	107⅜
711	West. U. Tel.	56⅝	100	P., F.W. & C.	105⅛
100	Cum. Coal P....b30	47¼	1000	do	105¼
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	225	100	do	105⅜
100	N. Y. Central	105			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	129¼	119	New-York C.	104⅝
5,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110	22	do.	104½
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	109¼	300	Erie Railroad	68⅜
11,500	do.	109⅜	40	do.	68½
17,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	108⅜	000	Reading R.	112½
8,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R.	122½
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	104⅞	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅜
			300	do......2d call	85⅜
10,000	do.......2d Ser.	104⅝	100	Clev. & Pitts R.	87⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90. N.	66⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.	38⅜
10,000	N. Car. New Bs.	62	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	68⅜
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	29⅞	400	do.	68⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	40	200	Cleve. & Tol.	116⅞
100	West. U. Tel.	56⅞	100	Chic. & R. I.	107⅜
100	do	[illegible]	200	do.	107¼
100	Cum. Coal P.	47	200	Tol., Wab. & W.	42
100	Boston W. P.	30⅞	25	P., Ft. W. & C.	105
300	Central Coal Co.	50	400	do.	105¼
100	do	50⅛	1000	do.	105⅜
100	Mar. Pref.	27⅛	800	do.	105⅜
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	225⅛	100	Chic. & Alt. P.	111

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	29⅞	100	Bos. Water P....s30	30
100	do......s3	[illegible]	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	88⅜
100	West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	400	do.........b3	88⅝
100	do	57⅛	500	do	88⅝
200	do......b3	57⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	107⅜
200	do.........b10	57⅜	1000	do	107
100	do......b3	57⅜	100	do.........b15	107½
100	do	57⅛	400	do.........s3	107⅜
400	N. Y. Central. x-d	104⅝	100	do	107⅜
100	do.........b3	104⅝	400	do.........s3	107⅜
400	M. S. & N. I.	84⅜	300	Chic. & N. W.	38⅜
400	do	[illegible]	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
200	Erie R.	[illegible]	200	P. F. W. & C. x-d	104⅞
200	do.........b3	68⅜	100	do	104⅝
200	do	68⅜	100	do......s10	104⅞
100	do.........s15	68⅜	100	do	104⅞
100	do.........b10	68⅜	200	Mar. & C. 1st P. s10	42
200	do	68⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	29⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	88
100	Mariposa Pref....s3	27	400	do.........b3	88¼
100	do	27	200	Cleve. & Tol.	116⅞
100	West. U. Tel....b3	56⅞	500	Chi. & N. W.	38⅜
200	do	56⅞	100	do.........s3	38⅜
100	do.........s15	56⅞	100	do.........s3	38⅜
600	New-York Cen....x-d	105	200	Chi. & R. I.	107⅜
100	do.........b10	105⅛	300	do	107⅜
200	Erie Railroad	68⅜	100	do.........b30	107½
100	do.........s10	68⅜	100	do.........s3	107⅜
200	do.........b3	68⅜	200	do	107
200	Reading ex-div.	112⅛	100	do.........b15	105⅜
200	do.........s30	112	100	do.........s3	105
200	M. So. & N. I.	85⅜	400	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d.	105⅛
500	do.........b3	85⅜	100	do.........b10	105⅛
200	do.........b3	85⅜	100	do	105⅛
100	do	85⅜	100	do......s10	105⅜
300	do.........s3	85⅜	100	do.........b3	105⅜
200	do	85⅜	300	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf. s10	43

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

100	Cumb. Coal....s30	47	100	Chi. & R. I.	107⅝
100	West. U. Tel	56⅜	100	do.........s30	107⅜
200	Mariposa Pr.	27⅛	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr. b10	43
100	do.........b10	27⅛	100	do	42
100	N. Y. Cen.....s3	104⅝	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	41
1000	do.........s10	104⅝	400	Chic. & N. W.	38⅜
600	Erie R.	68⅜	200	do	38⅜
200	do.........s3	68⅜	100	do.........b30	38⅜
200	do	68⅜	200	do.........s3	38⅛
100	Erie R. P.	75	100	do	38⅛
100	Hud. R. R.	120	100	do	38⅜
300	Mich. S. & N. I. s3	85⅜	200	Chic. & N.W. P..b3	68⅜
800	do	85⅜	100	do	68⅜
100	do......b30	85⅜	200	do	68⅜
500	do......b3	85⅜	200	P. F. W. & C.	105⅜
400	Cleve. & Pitts.	88	200	do	105⅜
900	do	87⅞	100	do.........b3	105⅜
200	do.........s3	87⅞	100	do.........s3	105⅜
100	Clev. & Tol.	116⅞			

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

The price of Gold is one ℔ cent. higher to-day than the average sales of Tuesday. The deliveries are not generally made with ease, and a consideration of ⅛ ℔ cent. ℔ day is paid for the use of cash Gold. The rise to-day had little or no influence on Foreign Bills, which closed for the *Scotia's* mail in the forenoon at 107¾@108 for 60 days, and 108¾@109 for short sight on London. The private letters and later telegrams from London are said to be unfavorable to the restoration of financial confidence and moderate rates of discount at the Bank of England. The Governor and Directors of the Bank have proved themselves wholly unequal to the recent crisis: and beside failing to relieve their own Money market, the policy which they have pursued has greatly impaired the credit of the Banks on the Continent, and absolutely destroyed the prestige of London as a financial centre. During the recent German and Italian complications, the vast amount of private capital frightened from its customary channels of employment by the political and military troubles has for the greater part sought a resting place in Paris instead of London. In all similar exigencies heretofore the English metropolis was recognized as the ark of financial safety. The change, in the present instance, was wrought by the London panic of the 11th and 12th May, and the miserable failure of the Bank of England to restore confidence, after the Government had granted the Bank license to do so. The pregnant fact, succeeding this panic, that interest was kept up to full 10 ℔ cent. in London, while it was easy at 4 ℔ cent. in Paris, turned the Continental exchanges in favor of the latter, and gave it the preference as the place of real security for Money pending the war in Germany. The true significance of the private telegrams of Saturday and Monday last of continued financial and commercial trouble in London and Liverpool we have no present key to. We presume the reference is more to local or East India interests than to American.

The letters from Frankfort-on-the-Main represent the exactions and oppression of the Prussian military authorities as severe beyond precedent, since the iron rule of Marshal DAVOUST in Hamburg, during the wars of NAPOLEON. The preliminary contribution levied upon the city, before the entry of the Prussian army, was 6,000,000 florins, about $2,400,000. The subsequent demand was 25,000,000 florins, equal to $10,000,000, and the City Senators and eminent bankers and merchants, and other wealthy (or supposed to be wealthy) citizens, were treated with the utmost rigor, and in many instances imprisoned until the Money should be forthcoming. But we are led to infer that this extreme attempt at oppression failed of its intended result, by reason of the firmness of some of the leading bankers, and of Government intercession from Berlin with the measures of the military satrap.

The continued ease and extreme low rates of Money on the Street, together with liberal orders from Europe for United States 5-20s, make a very strong and advancing market for our Gold-bearing Stocks. To-day the 5-20s of 1862 sold at 109¼, and the new of 1865 at 106⅝ ℔ cent. The advance in the latter carried up the 7-30s of the First Series, which are already convertible into 5-20s of 1865.

The buoyancy on the Railway list continues at the Stock Exchange and the number and boldness of buyers is on the increase. The demand took a more general range than usual to-day. The upward movement extended from Chicago and Rock Island to three or four of the other Western lines, while Rock Island itself further advanced to 108@108⅛ ℔ cent. New-York Central, Erie and Reading were again firm, and the course of prices upward, and very decidedly so.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. There was a further advance to 149 ℔ cent. on Gold, and to 109⅝@109⅞ ℔ cent. for United States 5-20s of 1862. Some of the Railways were partially off on realizations at the Afternoon Stock Boards, but the prevailing temper of the market is in the direction of a higher speculation:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅛	99⅜	N. West Pref.	68	68⅞
U. S. 5-20s	109	109⅝	Rock Island	106⅞	107⅝
U. S. 7.30s	104⅛	104⅞	Fort Wayne	103⅞	106
N. Y. Central	104⅛	105	Cumb'land Coal	47	47
Erie	68⅜	68⅜	Quicksilver	40	40
Hudson	121	120	W. U. Telegraph	57	56⅛
Reading	112	112	Mariposa Pref.	26⅜	27⅜
Mich. Southern	84⅛	85⅜	Canton	53	52⅜
Illinois Central	121⅞	122⅜	Ohio Certificates	30	29⅞
Pittsburgh	88	87⅞	American Gold	148	148⅞
Missouri 6s	79	79	Bills on London	107⅝	107⅞
Northwest	36¾	36⅛			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Metropolitan	124
Merchants'	111½	Nassau	106
Mechanics'	115	Shoe and Leather	110
Union	116	Corn Exchange	118
America	130	Continental	99½
Phenix	102	St. Nicholas	102
Tradesmen's	141	Impt'rs. & Traders	111
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Park	145½
National	111	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
Seventh Ward	105	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	120
Commerce	112	Central National	110½
American Exchange	113	Fourth National	103½
Bank of N. America	105	Ninth National	111½
Hanover	108	Oriental Bank	126
Irving	100		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	61
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	85
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	98
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	96
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. 1875	97	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	100	N. J. Central 2d M.	103
Harlem 3d mort '68	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101½
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s, '82	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Mar. & Mo. L'dG't 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	90	Chi. & Al. income	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	86	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	78	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	86¼
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	McGregor West. 1st M.	80
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	103	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	93
Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	90		

REVENUE AFFAIRS.

The Tax on Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff—Instructions to Assessors and Collectors.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has just issued the following circular, which will prove interesting to dealers in tobacco, &c.:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 30, 1866.

1. By the act of July 13, 1866, the following rates of taxes are imposed on manufactured tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, and snuff, to wit:

On cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut chewing tobacco, and all other kinds of manufactured tobacco, not elsewhere enumerated, per pound	$0 40
On fine-cut shorts, per pound	30
On tobacco twisted by hand, or reduced from leaf to a condition to be consumed, without the use of any machine, or instrument, and without being pressed, sweetened, or otherwise prepared, per pound	30
On smoking tobacco, sweetened, stemmed, or butted, per pound	40
On all other kinds of smoking tobacco and imitations, including that made of stems, per pound	15
On snuff of all descriptions, manufactured of tobacco, or any substitute for tobacco, when prepared for use, per pound	40
On cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots, however made or known, the market value of which is not over $8 per thousand, per thousand	2 00
On cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, &c., the market value of which is over $8, and not over $12 per thousand, per thousand	4 00
On cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, &c., the market value of which is over $12 per thousand, per thousand	4 00

And in addition thereto an *ad valorem* tax of 20 per centum upon the market value thereof.

2. Smoking tobacco, if manufactured or cut in such a manner as to include the entire stem, and without being sweetened, is liable only to a tax of 15 cents per pound. If any portion of the leaf is removed, whether it be from the top by cutting across the stem, or from the side or sides by cutting in the direction of the stem, and such portion so removed is manufactured, either with or without sweetening, such tobacco is liable to the duty of 40 cents per pound.

3. By the term "market value" must be understood the price at which cigars of like quality are selling in the market. If the price at which the cigars, &c., are sold is eight dollars per thousand, the tax is two dollars; if such price is ten dollars per thousand, the tax is four dollars; and in all cases where cigars, &c., are sold for more than twelve dollars per thousand, the tax is four dollars more than one-fifth of such price. For example, cigars, &c., sold respectively for $25, $40, $50, or $75 per thousand, are liable to $9, $12, $14, or $19 per thousand tax.

4. The tax on tobacco, snuff and cigars, accrues upon the sale or removal from the place of manufacture, unless removed to a bonded warehouse; and a return of all tobacco, snuff and cigars which have been manufactured, as well as of that upon which the tax has accrued, must be made on or before the tenth day of each month.

All manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, before being used or removed for consumption, must be inspected and marked or stamped; and all cigars must be packed in boxes or paper packages, except where the maker of cigars is authorized to sell in bulk, or unpacked, after the same have been counted by an Assistant Assessor or an Inspector, and a certificate has been received therefor. In this case the purchaser is required to pack the same in boxes or packages, make return of them, and, unless removed to a bonded warehouse, pay the tax thereon within fifteen days.

5. The 87th section of the Act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the Act of July 13, 1866, requires every person, firm, company or corporation, before commencing, or, if already commenced, before continuing the manufacture of tobacco, snuff or cigars, to make to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor a statement, (form No. 26,) subscribed under oath or affirmation, of the number of machines, &c., used, and the number of persons employed, &c., and also to give bond (form No. 40) to the Collector of the District, with approved sureties, for the faithful performance of all the requirements of the law. The Collector will give to the manufacturer of tobacco, on receiving his bond, a certificate, (on Form 4,) showing the number of different machines used by him, and the number of men employed in making cigars, on which the amount of said bond has been determined. Blank forms for such statement, bond and certificate will be furnished from this office, and Assessors and Collectors are particularly charged with the execution of these provisions of the law.

6. The Assistant Assessor of each division is required to record in a book, to be kept for that purpose, the name of every person, firm, company or corporation engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, snuff or cigars in his division, with the place where the manufacture is carried on, and the place of residence of the person or persons engaged therein; and under the name of each manufacturer he will enter also an abstract of his monthly returns. A similar record for the entire collection district is required to be kept by each Assessor.

7. The manufacturer's statement or inventory required to be made on the first day of January of each year, or at the time of commencing business, and the account of all his purchases and sales kept in book form, are to be made under the new law substantially as required heretofore. An additional and important item, however, is to be entered in his book each month, viz., the total amount of goods manufactured, as well as goods sold and removed.

An abstract of all purchases, sales and removals must be furnished to the assistant assessor on form No. 62, on or before the 10th day of each month.

8. Section 90 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, provides that manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, may be transferred without the payment of the tax to a bonded warehouse, established in conformity with law and Treasury regulations, under such rules and regulations, and upon the execution of such transportation bonds or other security as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; said bond or other security to be taken by the Collector of the district from which such removal is made.

The tax on cigars, cigarettes and cheroots being levied and assessed partly on the basis of a specific tax and partly *ad valorem*, renders it necessary that all cigars, cigarettes and cheroots shall be appraised before they are removed to a bonded warehouse, and no Collector will issue a permit for the removal of any cigars in bond until he has received from the Assessor or Assistant-Assessor a statement of the value of such cigars as estimated by him, which value, together with the number of cigars, must be distinctly marked upon the package in which the cigars are contained. The basis on which such approved value is made must be the price at which cigars, cigarettes or cheroots of like quality are selling in the market at the time the appraisal is made; and whenever cigars, cigarettes or cheroots are removed from bond for consumption, the tax is to be computed upon the appraised value, as specified in the bond or permit, and marked or stamped upon the boxes or packages containing the cigars, cigarettes or cheroots.

It being of the highest importance that a correct valuation or appraisement should be made in all cases where cigars, cigarettes, &c., are removed in bond, the Assessor who fixes such valuation should avail himself of every means at his command to become acquainted with the cost of producing the cigars, &c., and their market value.

The law makes it the duty of the inspector or the Assessor to appraise cigars, &c. In no case can this duty be discharged by any other person. But in case the manufacturer is dissatisfied with the valuation made by the inspector or Assessor, it may be well that both the inspector and Assessor should examine the same, and, if possible, agree upon the proper valuation to be given.

9. Section 92 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, requires that every cigar-maker shall procure from the Assistant Assessor of the division in which he resides, a permit [form No. 71] authorizing him to carry on the business of cigar making; and if he makes cigars in any other division than the one in which resides, he must procure the indorsement of the Assistant Assessor of such other division to be made upon his permit. This section also requires every person making cigars under such permit to keep an accurate account in a book of all cigars made by him, for whom made, and their kind or quality, and on the first Monday of every month to deliver to the Assistant Assessor of the division a copy of such account, verified by oath or affirmation.

Assistant Assessors are particularly charged to see that these provisions of law are complied with; that every cigar-maker in his division has a permit, keeps account of the number, kind and quality of the cigars made by him, and if made for any other person, the name of the person for whom the same are made, and his place of business, and that on the first Monday of each month he delivers a copy to him of such record.

The Assistant Assessor is also particularly charged to see that every manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars furnishes the sworn statement as required by section 87, and makes his inventory and keeps an accurate account, in book form, of his purchases, manufactures, sales, removals, &c., as required by section 90; and any neglect on the part of Assistant Assessors in these particulars, or the inspectors, personally to perform the duties assigned to them, will be deemed just cause for removal from office.

10. Before cigars, cigarettes or cheroots are removed for sale or consumption, they must be inspected and have a stamp affixed to the box or package in which they are contained; and it will be the duty of the Inspector, whenever he inspects any cigars, &c., except where the same are removed to a bonded warehouse, to make an appraisal of such cigars, and at the same time to examine the manufacturer thereof or his agent under oath, the oath to be reduced to writing and signed by the manufacturer or his agent, in order to ascertain whether such manufacturer has any interest, direct or indirect, in any sale that has been made, or any resale to be made, of cigars, cigarettes, or cheroots sold at a price less than the appraised valuation, by the concealment of which he seeks to obtain a false, fraudulent, or deceptive valuation, on which to have the tax assessed. For this affidavit form No. 8 will be used.

On the first Monday of each month, or oftener if required by the assessor, the inspector must return to the assessor of his district a separate and distinct account of the weight and kind of tobacco or snuff inspected by him, the number of cigars, cigarettes and cheroots inspected and stamped, and their appraised value. He is required to give also in his return the names of the persons, firms, companies and corporations for whom he has inspected any tobacco, snuff or cigars, and keep an accurate account of all stamps used or placed on boxes or packages containing cigars. The market value, as determined by an actual *bona fide* sale of the cigars, is the basis on which the *ad valorem* tax will be assessed; but before assessing the tax on a return of cigars made by the manufacturer or his agent, foreman, or other person in his behalf, at a less value than that fixed by the inspector, the assessor shall make such examination as shall satisfy him as to the truth of the facts.

11. It will be the duty of every officer through whose hands cigars may pass while in bond to see if the number and apparent value of the same correspond with the number and value contained in the bond and stated in the permit given by the Collector.

All cigars on being withdrawn from bond for consumption, must be inspected and stamped by the Inspector of the district in which the bonded warehouse is situated. This will be necessary in all cases, in order to protect the cigars from liability to seizure and forfeiture.

Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots which shall be in bonded warehouses on the 1st day of August, 1866, will be subject to the tax of $10 per 1,000.

12. By the recent tariff act it is made the duty of officers of customs to inspect and stamp all imported cigars before they are withdrawn for consumption. But under the ninety-first section of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, all imported cigars which are sold or pass out of the hands of the importer without the inspection marks or stamps affixed are liable to seizure and forfeiture, and it will be the duty of internal revenue officers to take notice of any infringement of the law in this respect, in regard to imported cigars equally as in the case of cigars of domestic manufacture.

13. By the eighty-ninth section it is provided, that in all cases where tobacco, snuff and cigars are manufactured on commission or shares, or where the materials are furnished by one party and manufactured by another, or where the manufactured articles are received in payment for material furnished, the Assessor may assess the taxes on articles so made upon the party for whom they are made, or to whom they are delivered, or upon the person or party making the same, as the Assessor shall deem best for the collection of the revenue.

This section gives discretionary power to the Assessor, which he is expected to use. In all cases where the person making cigars is a recognized manufacturer, having given bond for the performance of all the requirements of the law, the tax on all articles made for him should be assessed upon him. But where they are made for parties who are not known as manufacturers and have not given bond, the tax should, if possible, be collected from the maker of the articles.

In every case where an assessor receives a return sent to him from the assessor of another district, he should acknowledge the receipt of such return, and immediately proceed to assess the tax on the same, as though the cigars had been manufactured in his district. If the person or party for whom the articles were manufactured is not found in his district, he will immediately notify the assessor from whom he has received the return of such fact, that the taxes may be collected of the maker of the same.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
United States 6's of 1881,
United States 5-20 Bonds,
United States 10-40 Bonds,
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes,
United States Compound Interest Notes, and
All other United States Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 14 bbls. Ashes, 5,143 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 225 bushels Wheat, 23,304 bushels Corn, 28,256 bushels Oats, 50 bbls. Pork, and 141 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been sparingly offered and purchased; including Pots, $8 25@$8 50; Pearls, $14 50@$15 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection Warehouse, this morning, 343 bbls., including 246 bbls. Pots and 97 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is in demand and steady. We quote: Java, 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is quite dull and heavy, under the unfavorable telegraphic reports from England. Middlings, 34c.@37c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 900 bales, against receipts of 749 bales. Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *Scotia*, gives the following statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last: Receipts at the ports in the United States, 1,988,000 bales. Export to Great Britain, 1,200,000 bales; Export to France, 212,500 bales; Export to other foreign ports, 68,000 bales—Total exports, 1,480,000 bales. Stock on hand, 275,000 bales; of which during the past week included in the above; Receipts at the ports, 6,000 bales; Exports to Great Britain, 6,000 bales; Exports to France, 1,500 bales; Exports to other foreign ports, ——; Total exports, 7,500 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,719
Receipts since Aug. 1	7,657
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	421,165
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	848,452
Exports since Aug. 1	3,659
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	269,096
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	470,618

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report this week has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 22½c.; Boott S, 23½c.; Massachusetts, B B, 20½c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 43½c.; Androscoggin, 32½c.; Wheaton Company, 22½c. Prints—Cocheco, 20c.; Pacific, 19c.; London Mourning, 17½c.; Freeman, 16½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; Meyers' I X L, 1¼-inch taper, 48c. to 75c. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, Double Extra, No. 20, Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 per cent. Cambrics—Washington, 15c.; Portland, 11½c. Silesias—Clinton, 30c.; Indian Orchard, 24c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been more doing in State and Western Flour since our last, chiefly for home use, at somewhat steadier, though not quotably higher prices. Sales since our last, 11,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$7 30; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 60@$9 50, chiefly at $6 60@$8 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $7 90@$9 50 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50 @$7 30
Extra State	6 60 @ 9 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65 @12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 90 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 55 @12 50
Extra Genesee	9 60 @12 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 25 @14 25

Southern Flour is less active at former rates. Sales since our last 650 bbls, in lots, at $9 25@$10 75 for poor to good, and $10 80@$15 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce and nominal, including poor to very choice Extra at $8 25 bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 65@$4 75 for Jersey, $4 80 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, chiefly for milling purposes, and the market for really desirable lots has been quoted somewhat stronger, though without noticeable improvement. Sales, since our last, 31,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 50, No. 1 Milwaukee at $2, very inferior to ordinary Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 50, and New Amber Jersey at $2 80 ℔ bushel. Corn has advanced, on an improved demand from home and export buyers, and a less extensive supply of sound lots, the market closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 210,000 bushels at 77c.@79½c. for unsound, 80c.@81c., chiefly at 80½c.@81c. for sound mixed Western, 90c. for Yellow Western ℔ bushel. Oats are more active at former prices. We quote new Chicago at 39c.@43c.; Milwaukee at 43c.@47c.; Iowa at 50c.@55c.; Jersey at 58c.@60c.; State at 60c.@62½c., Maryland at 56c, and Delaware at 55c., ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is heavy, with sales of 14,800 bushels, including Western at 72c.@85c., chiefly at 81c., and Canadian at $1 05 @ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is scarce and in good request at 95c.@$1 15 for old and 90c.@$1 for good to prime new ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in less request, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@10c., ℔ lb.

HONEY—Is plenty and inactive at irregular prices.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand and held very firmly.

MOLASSES—Is inactivive yet firm, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; English Island at 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba at 45c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less request, at irregular prices, including Spirits Turpentine at 67½c.@73½c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 22½@$9 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$3 62½ ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in fair demand at uniform prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 30@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 80 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in less urgent request at 26c.@27c. for Crude, 42c.@44c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@59c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair speculative request, without any remarkable changes in prices. It was reported at the Produce Exchange that the Government had taken 1,000 bbls. new Mess at $32 45, and 844 bbls. Prime Mess at $31 40@$31 75 ℔ bbl. Sales since our last 5,800 bbls., in lots, at $31 62@$31 81 for new Mess, closing at $31 75, cash, regular way; $29 50@ $30 for one-year old Mess, $27@$27 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 15c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@21½c. for Hams; sales 430 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet. Lard is again dearer; sales since our last, 645 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@21½c., and small lots at 21½c.@22c. ℔ lb. Beef is in rather more request at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@$12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old Extra Mess; sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive, at $45 ℔ bbl. Butter is in slack request and heavy at 28c.@40c. for State, 40c.@45c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese continues in limited demand at 6c.@19½c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	38 @40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ℔ lb.	33 @35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℔ lb.	38 @40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℔ lb.	34 @35
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℔ lb.	36 @38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℔ lb.	32 @34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	34 @37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ℔ lb.	33 @34
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	38 @45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	34 @45
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	30 @33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb.	27 @28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	29 @31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb.	26 @27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℔ lb.	23 @25
Western States—firkins, common	20 @22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℔ lb.	18 @19½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℔ lb.	17 @18
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	17 @18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℔ lb.	17 @18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℔ lb.	15 @16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	14 @15
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb.	5 @ 8
Farm Dairies—common, ℔ lb.	10 @13
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ℔ lb.	6 @ 8

RICE—Has been in more request at steady prices.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at previous figures. Sales, since our last, 870 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c.; and 150 boxes Havana, at 11c.@12½c. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request, at 13½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 87,000 lbs. at 19½c.@21½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 91,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 38,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., in bond, at 35c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The freight market has been rather quiet to-day, with 554 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken 24,000 bushels Corn, at 4½d. ℔ bushel. For London—7,000 bushels Corn, at 3½d.; 14,000 bushels Oats, at 4½d. ℔ bushel, and 100 tons Oil Cake, at 15s. ℔ ton. For Rotterdam—100 hhds. Tobacco, at 22s. 6d. ℔ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, POCA-HON-TAS; or YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Tolbin.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE PHANTOM OF TORMENAR and THE GOOSE WITH GOLDEN EGGS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The National Academy of Science met in Northampton, Mass., on Tuesday, Prof. JOSEPH HENRY presiding. Papers were read as follows: On a "Photometric Method," by Prof. O. N. ROOD; on a "Normal Map of the Solar Spectrum," by Prof. WOLCOTT GIBBS; on the "Traces of Glaciers Under the Tropics," by Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ. The latter, which embraced the results of Prof. AGASSIZ's explorations from the Valley of the Amazon, called out so lively a discussion that the subject was ordered to be carried over to the meeting on Wednesday.

Maj.-Gen. G. K. WARREN is now in Washington, making preparations for the surveys of the Upper Mississippi River and some of its tributaries, for which purpose $100,000 was appropriated last session. These will include an examination of the railroad bridges between St. Louis and Fort Snelling, and the best means to reconcile the conflicting interests of the railroads and the shipping.

Of the 706 deaths that occurred in Chicago during July, 518 were those of children under five years of age, and of the diseases, 254 were those incident to the season and marked by symptoms analogous to cholera. An average of sixty per week, or nearly ten per day, is equal to the average of deaths from cholera in this City. No cases of cholera are yet reported in Chicago.

Madame BONAPARTE, widow of the late JEROME BONAPARTE, sister-in law to NAPOLEON the First, and aunt of the present Emperor of France, residing in Baltimore, met with qutie a painful accident on Monday. She was descending the stairs of her residence, when, by a misstep, she fell forward, breaking one of the small bones in her right wrist, and bruising her forehead.

A Kentucky letter says: "We cannot pick up a Kentucky paper but what we see an account of some terrible affray with pistols or knives. The city of Louisville alone will average a murder a day, and in twelve country towns it is just as bad. Now, what is to be done? We venture to say that eight out of ten of the young men in Kentucky carry weapons, and use them when there is an opportunity, too.

The American Institute of Instruction, one of the most useful and influential organizations in the country in promoting the cause of popular education, is now holding its annual session at Burlington, Vt., Among those present from this City we see the name of HORACE WEBSTER, L.L. D., President of the New-York University.

The Indian Commissioners from the Upper Missouri, report that their efforts to make a treaty with the tribes in that region, have been successful. Important land grants at the junction of the Yellow Stone and Missouri Rivers, and the right of way for the Northern Pacific Railroad, have been ceeded by the Indians to the Government.

Between twenty and thirty cases of cholera have been reported to the St. Louis Board of Health since Saturday, several of which have proved fatal. Most of these cases were confined to persons recently from Southern cities, or to laborers on the levee of intemperate habits. The city is said to be in excellent sanitary condition.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal*, of Monday, says that a lady and two daughters while examining some plants in an open field, about two miles from that city, were twice fired upon by two men, and the lady was shot. The object of the men appeared to be to drive the supposed intruders from the field.

A building on Tower Hill, Lawrence, Mass., erected by the Pacific Mills Relief Society for a hospital, was burned Sunday morning. Loss $1,500. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. There was a strong feeling against locating that hospital in that vicinity.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME and family arrived at Honolulu June 20, from San Francisco, after a favorable passage of fourteen days, in the bark *Swallow*. They would probably remain there about a week, after which they would sail for Yokohama, (Japan,) and thence would proceed to Shanghae in a steamer.

The people of the First Church in New-Haven have raised ten thousand dollars, to be invested for the benefit of their retiring Pastor, Rev. DR. BACON, besides which, they propose to pay him an annuity of one thousand dollars.

A German woman who arrived in Belleville, Ill., about a week ago, from the old country, was robbed of a chest containing $10,300 in gold and silver by some scamp whom she had hired to convey her baggage.

The effects of the pirate, JOHN N. MAFFIT, who commanded the rebel steamer *Florida*, have been sold at auction by the United States Marshal at St. Paul, Minn.

Gov. COX, of Ohio, has declined to commute the sentence of the murderer ALEXANDER MCCONNELL, and he will therefore be executed in Cleveland, on Friday, 10th inst.

The President of the Colorado and California wagon road, *via* the newly discovered pass, announces that the road will be completed to the top of Snowy Range by the 10th of August.

Judge LOVELACE, of the Supreme Bench of Missouri, died at his residence in Danville, Mo., on Saturday last.

Gen. POPE and staff arrived at Fort Union, New-Mexico, on the 5th inst., and left for Santa Fe and Alburquerque.

LOCAL NEWS.

The notorious case of CLARKE *vs.* BROOKS, which was tried in the Court of Common Pleas nearly two years ago, before a Judge and Jury, has at last been determined, so far as that Court has the power. Our readers may recollect that the defendants, not being satisfied with the verdict of the Jury, appealed to the General Term for the purpose of securing a new trial. The case was argued before a full bench about eighteen months ago. Yesterday we had the announcement that a majority of the Judges had decided to deny a new trial. It is understood that there is a dissenting opinion written by one of the three Judges composing the Court. Our reporter made application for them, and was told they would not be delivered to any member of the Press until to-day, (Thursday.)

Two fat-boiling cases have just been decided by Justice MCCUNN, of the Superior Court. Both decisions are given in favor of the Board of Health. The cases are entitled DONOHUE, et al. *vs.* SCHULTZ, et al., and C. GRIES *vs.* The Same. In each case the application made by the plaintiffs for a permanent injunction against the Board, is denied after a full hearing. All the facts and circumstances were published in our columns on the 1st inst.

A secret investigation is being prosecuted by the Police Commissioners and by United States detective officers, and the result, thus far, has been that the New-York Detective Police Office has been placed under the supervision and direction of Inspectors CARPENTER, LEONARD and DILKS. The United States officials promise astounding developments. Two detective Policemen have resigned.

One hundred and twelve cases of cholera were reported in New-York and Brooklyn and their institutions yesterday, as follows: In private dwellings in New-York, 11; in private dwellings in Brooklyn, 75: in the Kings County Jail, 14; in the Red House Hospital, 11; on Ward's Island 25; on Blackwell's Island, 22, and in the Battery Barracks Hospital, 22.

In the case of GEORGE W. BARNHART *vs.* FRANCIS A. BARNHART, the Court has decided that the testimony given is unsatisfactory, and the whole matter has been referred to ARTHUR JOHNES, Esq., to take further proof.

The Union Base Ball Club, of Lansingburgh, now on a visit to this City, yesterday met the noted Atlantics at Bedford, and were defeated by them in a game of nine innings, by the score of 46 to 11.

The St. George and New-York cricket clubs played their first match this season, yesterday, at Hoboken, the score standing 127 to 102 in favor of the St. George Club.

The annual meeting of the American Dental Convention was held at Clinton Hall yesterday. Some interesting subjects connected with the science of dentistry were discussed.

JOHN WHIDDON, a painter, was almost instantly killed yesterday morning by a fall from a scaffold in Leroy-street where he was at work.

ANNIE WENKHART, aged 3 years, was run over and killed yesterday by a Thirty-fourth-street car, in Forty-second-street. The driver was arrested.

An unknown man was killed on Thursday evening by a pile of lumber falling upon him at foot of Oliver-street. The remains are now at the Morque.

Gold advanced to 148⅞@149 per cent. yesterday, and U. S. 5-20s of 1862 to 109⅜@109½. There was continued buoyancy in the railway market, but with some realizing on the advance in prices at the afternoon Stock Boards.

There was more activity in domestic produce yesterday. Corn was firmer; Cotton lower. Foreign merchandise was lightly dealt in. The Freight market was inactive, with 554 vessels of all classes in port.

The Tribune on the War and on Peace.

In reply to our comments upon its hostility to a restoration of the Union now that the war is ended—and to certain references which we made to its position during the war, the *Tribune* says:

"It was held by this journal before the rebellion, during the rebellion, and is our faith since the rebellion, that 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' If that is not the truth, then our Revolutionary fathers who proclaimed it and based their independence upon it, were traitors. *Hence, we were more than willing to submit the question of Union or Disunion to a free and fair vote, after full discussion,* OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE. It may suit the TIMES, in its character of flea on the body politic, to carp at this; but why does it never attempt to show, either that our Revolutionary fathers were wrong, or that we have misapprehended and misapplied their doctrines? Why can it never be shamed out of bush-fighting into open, manly warfare? (1)

It is false that we ever demanded "peace upon the best attainable terms," whether in an "abject" or any other manner; though we did once propose to invigorate the war by calling out the militia and employing to the utmost every resource of the loyal States, *with the understanding that, if we should thus be able to make no headway, we should, after a fair trial of our strength,* SEE IF WE WERE AS INCAPABLE OF MAKING PEACE *as of making war.* And this was but one among several outbreaks of our impatience at the dawdling manner wherein our Generals long prosecuted the war. (2.)

It is not true that we "urged" Mr. Lincoln to make the rebels any offer whatever, though we did desire that he should listen to any offer that they might responsibly make. *He* sent *us* to make the "offer" which so shocks the TIMES; but we did not make it, for a good reason; and we never proposed nor suggested any terms of peace to any Rebel or Copperhead on earth. (3.)

1. The *Tribune* more than justifies all that we said of its assent to the principles of secession. It avows now, that when the Southern States seceeded it was "*more than willing* to submit the question of Union or Disunion to a free and fair *vote of the Southern People.*" In other words, if the Southern People wished to leave the Union, the *Tribune* insists now, as it did then, upon their right to do so. Did any Secessionist ever claim more than this? Can the doctrine of secession be pushed further than this? Is it any wonder that A. H. STEPHENS and other Southern opponents of secession, when they found a leading Republican journal of the North thus advocating the principles of secession, and insisting that if the Southern people wished to secede they had a right to do so,—should be unable to stem the tide in the Southern States and be forced into the current?

The *Tribune* wonders why we do not attempt to show that its position is wrong. Because the question is beyond argument. It has been argued by four years of war, and decided against the *Tribune* and those who attempted to carry its doctrine into practical effect. It was not only the *Southern* people, but *all* the people of the whole country, whose "vote" was to decide whether the Union should be broken up or not. Why does the *Tribune* exclude the North and West from all voice or vote upon a point so vital to their welfare?

2. The *Tribune* acknowledges that during the war it did propose to make one more effort against the rebels, "with the understanding" that if we did not *then* succeed, we should see if we could not make peace. If our neighbor will recur to his files he will find that he declared for peace, in that event, "upon the best attainable terms." But his own admission sustains all we had alleged. He was for giving up the contest and seeking terms of peace, in case one more attempt should fail to subdue the rebellion by force of arms. He seems to think this would have been a particularly rigorous method of prosecuting the war; but the people did not concur. They resolved to crush the rebellion cost what it might—by one attempt, or ten, or twenty, as the case might require; and they persevered until success had crowned their efforts. If the *Tribune's* counsel had been followed, the fate of the Union would have been staked on a single campaign. The Copperheads never proposed any method of aiding the rebels half so direct, or half so certain to be effective, as this.

3. The *Tribune* says "*it is not true* that we urged Mr. LINCOLN to *make the rebels any offer whatever.*" Its memory is at fault. It forgets a letter from its editor to President LINCOLN, from which the following are extracts:

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR; * * I *entreat you*, in your own time and manner, to SUBMIT OVERTURES *for pacification to the Southern insurgents,* which the impartial must pronounce frank and generous. If only with a view to the momentous election soon to occur in North Carolina, and of the draft to be enforced in the Free States, this should be done at once. I would give the safe conduct required by the rebel envoys at Niagara, upon their parole to avoid observation and to refrain from all communication with their sympathizers in the loyal States; but you may see reason for declining it. But whether through them or otherwise *do not, I entreat you, fail to make the Southern people comprehend that you and all of us are anxious for peace, and prepared to grant liberal terms.* I venture to suggest the following plan of adjustment:

1. The Union is restored and declared perpetual.
2. Slavery is utterly and forever abolished throughout the same.
3. A complete amnesty for all political offences, *with restoration of all the inhabitants of each State to all the privileges of citizens of the United States.*
4. *The Union to pay four hundred million dollars* ($400,000,000) in five per cent. United States stock to the late slave States, *loyal and secession alike,* to be apportioned *pro rata*, according to their slave population respectively by the census of 1860, *in compensation for the losses of their loyal citizens by the abolition of slavery.*
5. *The said States to be entitled henceforth to representation in the House on the basis of their total, instead of their federal population, the whole being now free.*
6. A National Convention, to be assembled as soon as may be, to ratify this adjustment and make such changes in the Constitution as may be deemed advisable. * *

Yours truly,
HORACE GREELEY.

This certainly looks like "urging" Mr. LINCOLN to offer terms to the rebels, and is very specific as to the nature of those terms.

The *Tribune* now denounces as Copperheads and traitors all who advocate the right of the Southern States to representation in Congress, unless they will first consent to surrender wholly the representation of their colored population. But two years ago it "urged" Mr. LINCOLN to propose paying them $400,000,000 for their slaves, and to give them full representation, not of three-fifths but of them all. It vilifies and denounces all who now urge the admission of loyal men into Congress,—all who are for restoring all the States to the Union on terms of equal rights and dignity, and without imposing degrading conditions. And it is especially bitter upon Southern men, like STEPHENS, PARSONS, SHARKEY and others, who never favored secession, but were dragged into it by the public sentiment of their States, reinforced and strengthened by its own bold assertion of the right of the South to secede whenever its people should wish to do so!

The Rights of the States in the Union.

A common concern in material interests is urged by Senator ALCORN, of Mississippi, as a reason for hastening the restoration of the Union. The South suffers financially under its exclusion from Congress; its welfare is ignored in the revision of old taxes and the imposition of new ones; its public works are denied the assistance which is lavished upon projects in the North and West, and the prolongation of the period of uncertainty prevents the influx of capital and enterprise which is essential to its recuperation. The depression reacts upon other parts of the Union. Until the South regain its *status*, the North will be deprived of its best customer, or will realize but imperfectly the business benefits of the relationship. As a mere question of commercial advantage, the North has a heavy stake in the position of the South, and a deep interest in its early restoration.

But the argument in relation to identity of interest might be extended without weakening its force. From things material it might be carried to things political. The rights which are disregarded in the case of the South are rights which, in the case of the North, would not be peacefully surrendered. The policy acted upon by Congress in dealing with the South involves a principle to which the North would not quietly submit. It concerns the States, as such. It affects the rights of a State as a State—its standing under the Constitution, its title and powers as defined by the Constitution, its privileges by virtue of an instrument to which Congress itself is subordinate.

There has, doubtless, been a lack of cohesiveness and consistency in the Radical policy, so far as it applies to the position of the Southern States. At one time they have been treated as States, at another as Territories; as States when appealed to in their sovereign capacity to ratify a Constitutional Amendment; as Territories when refusing to recognize their constitutional right to representation. Either fact is fatal to the theory of the other.

And yet, aside from paradox and irrespective of inconsistency, the radical purpose is plain enough. It discards altogether the rights of the Southern States, constitutionally considered. It arrogates authority to keep them out of the Union by keeping them out of Congress, and to legislate for them as it pleases, without the remotest reference to their wants and wishes as proclaimed by themselves. In other words, it assumes authority to govern them according to its fancy, in utter defiance of their constitutional right to govern themselves. The doctrine of State suicide has not, indeed, been invested with form and shape by any legislative enactment; but, for practical purposes, the course of Congress implies the non-possession by the Southern States of any right which the Congressional majority are bound to respect. No law has been passed affirming the territorial condition of the States; but the temper, the talk, and the tactics of the Radicals point distinctly to the conclusion that in their judgment the South is no longer an aggregate of States, but an aggregate of Territories, whose governmental future is dependent on the will of Congress.

That this principle will, under certain circumstances, be hereafter more openly acted upon, is extremely probable. The Chicago *Tribune*, one of the boldest and ablest of the Radical journals, thus foreshadows a contingency and its intended consequences:

"It seems probable that the South will not accept the mild terms offered to them in the Constitutional Amendment. *If they do not it will be the clear duty of the present Congress to lay the ax at the root of Andrew Johnson's Provisional Governments, and reorganize them on the basis of impartial suffrage.* There will be no war of races then. Instead of it there will be respect for law, and submission to it. Gen. GRANT knows how to establish and execute anything which the law-making power may enact, without leaving any war of races in his track."

There is no reticence or ambiguity in this. If the Southern States fail to ratify the Constitutional Amendment which has been submitted to them, their right to self-government is to be trampled under foot, their constitutional right to regulate the suffrage annulled, and their entire machinery of Government to be reconstructed according to the Radical model. This is what the Chicago *Tribune* threatens. And we know no journal that is better informed as to the Radical plans, or more likely to be intrusted with their promulgation.

The revolutionary measure thus indicated as a probable contingency might be discredited if it were at variance with the tone displayed by Radical leaders since the close of the session. Unfortunately, the reverse is the fact. The Chicago journalist simply states directly the practical result of the utterances of Senator TRUMBULL since his return to Illinois, of Mr. Speaker COLFAX upon the stump in Indiana, and of Senator WILSON among his disciples in Massachusetts. The whole Radical party declare that the South shall not be readmitted to Congress until it conforms to certain conditions, to be by themselves dictated. From this position a short step leads to that other position assumed by the Chicago *Tribune*. If the South will not voluntarily accept terms dictated by Congress, it shall be compelled to yield to them; and to this end the plighted faith of the nation shall be broken, the governments organized in reliance upon that faith overthrown, and the future of the Southern States be made subject to universal negro suffrage.

All this means neither more nor less than revolution. Disguise it as we may, mince words as we may, the contingent action promised by the Chicago journalist—and which will follow logically from the premises laid down by the Radical leaders—is the equivalent of revolution.

The twenty-six States now in the Union cannot afford to look patiently on while this programme is being worked out. The policy which threatens the Constitutional existence of the ten States at present excluded from Congress undermines the foundation of the liberties of every other State. The rights of New-York under the Constitution are not more sacred than those of North Carolina; and there will be no safety anywhere if the Radical theory be in a single instance reduced to practice.

FICTIONS ABOUT NEW-YORK.—The Boston *Advertiser* speaks rather wildly of the cholera in this City, and adds that the "customary visitors to New-York, warned in season, are shunning the City as they would 'the front' while a battle was in progress." It is astonishing that there is such a determination on the part of newspapers in other cities to give false and exaggerated reports about the cholera in New-York. They seem to take as much pleasure in retailing horrible stories of suffering in New-York as they do in publishing horrible tales of demonism in the Southern States. We are sure the New-York Press exhibit no such eagerness to damage Boston or Philadelphia, or Cincinnati, or Chicago or St. Louis, though there is cholera in each and all of these cities, and in some of them greater mortality, proportionately to the population, than in New-York. We assure Boston and all other towns that fancy themselves commercial rivals of New-York, that such a wicked and pitiful mode of attempting to injure this City will have no effect whatever, and they had therefore as well stop it at once. By doing so they will at least save themselves from contempt, which is worth something. There has been no desire on the part of either the press or the authorities of New-York to misrepresent in the least the actual condition of things in the metropolis. We give record of each case in the City daily as it is reported to the authorities, and publish weekly returns of the entire mortality among the population. We give all the facts and figures furnished to the Health Board, and there is no concealment of circumstance or data of any kind. Every person outside of the City who sees a New-York paper knows all that is known on the subject here, and if they will read with any attention, will be less afraid to visit New-York than any other city of the country. We assure Boston, moreover, that there is no lack of people, residents and visitors, in the City. A large number of our citizens have gone on their customary Summer tour to the country, and travel hitherward is dull, as is usual at this period of the year. But you can see more people in Broadway on an afternoon than you could see in Philadelphia in a week; and if all Boston were emptied into the Bowery on an evening, the human tide would hardly be perceptibly swelled. The hotels, too, or at least some of them, have more guests than is ordinary at this season of the year, and the railroads and steamboats pour thousands into the City daily. On the whole, New-York feels itself in quite a different condition from what its petty enemies represent it to be in.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.—As our Radical cotemporaries are asserting the legality of the Convention gotten together ten days ago by the professional agitators and resolutionists of New-Orleans, we commend to their attention the following from the Springfield *Republican:*

"It may seem cruel, but we cannot help reminding our Radical friends, who are now so earnestly maintaining the legitimacy of Gen. BANKS' Reconstruction Convention in Louisiana, that *it is the very same Convention which Senator Sumner pronounced 'nothing but a stupendous hoax,'* and moreover, 'a mere seven months' abortion, begotten by the bayonets in criminal conjunction with the spirit of caste, and born before its time, rickety, unformed, unfinished.' On this ground the Radicals united with the Democrats to exclude the Senators and Representatives of Louisiana from Congress. They have now discovered that Gen. BANKS' Convention was not only legitimate in 1864, but that it is still a living body, with vitality enough to hold on as long as it pleases."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* states that THADDEUS STEVENS not only denounced the Convention as bogus in 1864, but recently refused to sanction its resurrection. The journals which are busily striving to invest the reassembling of the Conventionists with importance, wage war upon their leaders as well as upon the law of its administrators.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FENIANS.—The appeal made by Mr. SEWARD in behalf of the Fenian prisoners in the Provinces was not made in vain. Immediately before his retirement from the Colonial Office, Mr. CARDWELL, acknowledging the good faith of the United States in maintaining the neutrality law, advises Lord MONCK not to sanction any unnecessary severity of procedure in dealing with the captured raiders. And immediately on Lord CARNARVON's accession to office, he repeats Mr. CARDWELL's injunctions to the Governor-General of Canada in even stronger terms. The prompt action of our Government, then, in first enforcing the authority of United States Municipal Laws in the case of the Fenian raids, and next, in asking lenient treatment of the Fenian prisoners, ought to make the ROBERTS branch of the Order, at least, feel grateful. They had a narrow escape in attempting an invasion after the fashion they did; and they will best show their gratitude to the Government which protects them by refraining hereafter from all such unlawful expeditions.

NEBRASKA.—The President "put in his pocket" the bill for the admission of Nebraska as a State, which passed Congress just at the close of the late session. Not having taken it out of his pocket as yet, it has, of course, failed to become a law, and Nebraska must remain some time longer a Territory. The President's reason for this quasi veto was, we suppose, the same as the chief reason he gave for vetoing the bill admitting Colorado—an insufficiency of population to form a State. New States, on admission, are required to have as large a population as constitutes a Congressional District, and we have no doubt that Nebraska falls forty thousand short of that number. There has been too great haste lately to get new Territories admitted into the Union as States; and the President, in putting a check on this haste in the cases of Colorado and Nebraska, has benefited them and the rest of the country.

A PARTY CRISIS IN CANADA.—There appears to be something approaching to a party crisis in Canada. The able and experienced Minister of Finance, MR. A. T. GALT, has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, on a difference with his colleagues upon the question of improving the school law of Lower Canada for the protection of the Protestant minority, after the present Legislative Union shall have given place to a British American federation. The Catholic majority of the Lower Province appear to have at first unconditionally consented to the proposed modification of the School Law. But on second thought they deemed the occasion opportune for bargaining for a further concession of separate school rights for the Catholic minority of Upper Canada. This concession the great majority of the Western members are unwilling to grant, as a liberal settlement in favor of the dissentients which was made a few years ago, was accepted as a final disposition of the whole question. Mr. GALT, as a Lower Canada Protestant, was naturally unwilling to have the amendment of the Lower Canada School Act made contingent upon any such bargaining. And a difference with his colleagues on this point, it appears, led to his resignation on Tuesday. He may, however, have been persuaded to retain his portfolio, as there is a likelihood that *both* the proposed school bills are to be withdrawn, and the Legislature adjourns on Saturday. Mr. GALT's loss to the Ministry could hardly be made good, and his resignation would more seriously affect the prospects of the projected Federal Union than almost any other event that could happen.

AN AUSTRIAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.—The Augsburg *Gazette* of July 25 says, French policy achieves great results. Germany falls asunder; Austria is to be excluded; the North is grouped around Prussia; the Southwest may arrange itself as it best may and can. To none of these three fragments belongs the name of Germany, which vanishes. For this price a bloody civil war has been waged. Every loss in this war, every sacrifice of troops and war material, of money and values of every kind, on one and the other side—all has been the loss of Germany. *And as the final result Germany has lost herself.* The colossal development of military power during the war has proven what the contending parts might have done were they unitedly opposed to a foreign enemy. But that is now over; there is no more an united Germany, and the rupture leaves behind inward animosity. *This immense result was reached by French policy, without the exertion of her own warlike strength, only through the alliance of Italy with Prussia.* Even Italy, though twice defeated, receives as a present a stately province, for which it may give compensation to France. What Prussia will have to transfer to France is yet a secret; for the present a popular vote, which has so often proved available, is hinted at in regard to the portions of territory bordering on France. In spite of all this, these achievements have their dark side. The old Diet, whom even the last crisis could not emancipate from the clumsiness of forms, was not aggressive, and therefore not dangerous for France, if she did not attack. Of an aggrandized Prussia no one can say that it is fixed by inert forms. The Germans are not Italians. At Berlin they did never heretofore suffer from a want of self-assurance, and now, after such unheard-of triumph, if it should finally be all confirmed, the greatest increase of it may be expected. The French Cabinet need not count upon the same pliancy at Berlin which it was wont to expect at Turin and Florence. Does not Italy, since she has Prussia at her side, already refuse to obey French inspirations, even before she is in possession of Venetia? Old THIERS was not so much wrong, after all. It was not, in the end, for the interest of France to make Italy so great that she might eventually, under certain conditions, do without France; and what is true of an enlarged Italy in this respect, is doubly and trebly true of an aggrandized Prussia.

Evidently another count was made in Paris, or rather, the Prussians were not expected to win such overwhelming successes, when the well-known programme was established. It was then believed there that both Prussia and Italy could be kept in hand, otherwise the open letter to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS would probably not have been written; now, every one can see that its main propositions have utterly failed. *Instead of the "great position of Austria in Germany," France now advocates her exclusion.* Prussia rounds herself off, it is true, but not in the sense of the equalization of that programme; for although it draws into herself many more Protestant elements, she lets go none of her Catholic parts, nay, she even covets more of them, since even north of the River Main there is a considerable Catholic population. One can see that the programme of France has been passed over. The bad world says, that what one cannot do he ought not to appear to wish, that is, that Count BISMARK has outgrown the French plan. This is the dark side of French gains. A portion of the nimbus is gone, but enough of gain still remains. Possibly, hereafter may come a Nemesis.

THE PRUSSIANS RUNNING A TOBACCO FACTORY IN BOHEMIA.—At Kaltemberg, a little place near the town of Kellin, the celebrated battle-field in the seven years' war, there is a tobacco factory employing some twenty-five hundred hands. Upon the occupation of the place by the Prussians, the Superintendent stopped work, and in vain did the Prussian officers ask him to continue, offering to purchase and pay for the manufactured article. Refusing, he was finally expelled, the Prussian military authorities took full possession of the factory, sent for a director to Berlin, the workmen returned to their work, and the Prussian Government is now manufacturing tobacco for the Prussian Army in a Bohemian town with Bohemian operatives. This story we condense from a Paris correspondence of *L'Independence Belge* of July 26. The same correspondent writes of a story now said to be current at Vienna, that "if" the Prussians have beaten BENEDEK, it was only because they maliciously turned the course of the electric fluid, so that while BENEDEK thought he was telegraphing to Vienna, his dispatches went backward to Berlin.

HOW THE FRENCH LIBERALS VIEW THE PRUSSIAN EXACTION AT FRANKFORT.—We read in *L'Opinion Nationale* thus: "Among the many extraordinary things which have taken place in the present war, one, which merits especial mention, is that Mr. CHARLES DE ROTHSCHILD and the bankers of Frankfort have threatened to suspend payment if the Prussian General should insist on imposing upon the city the exorbitant contribution of twenty-five millions of florins. This is power against power; the power of money and of credit against the power of the bayonets. Will credit conquer the sabre? And the banker the General? We desire it heartily. But that this question can be thus put, is also a sign of the times.

It is deplorable that the Prussian Generals know so little of the time, that we can ask these questions. It is not in this manner that they will conciliate the sympathies of Germany.

BENEDEK AT PRESSBURG.—We learn from a Vienna correspondence of the *Augsburg Gazette*, dated July 22, that BENEDEK's corps of 35,000 men had reached Pressburg from Moravia. It was BENEDEK then, the unfortunate Ex-Commander-in-Chief, who commanded the Austrians in the battle near that city. Speaking of BENEDEK, we may as well refer to a remark of his which characterizes fully the true, faithful and loyal soldier. He said: "I told the Emperor to put me anywhere, at the head of a company, of a regiment or of a corps; I only want to be placed in a position where I once more could do my [illegible]." There were a good many of the earlier Union Generals in our last war who entertained quite different sentiments.

THE PRUSSIANS IN THE AUSTRIAN PROVINCES.—*L'Opinion Nationale* of July 27, says: "While waiting for the conclusion of peace, the Austrian provinces of Silesia, Bohemia and Moravia will remain in the hands of Prussia. In Bohemia as in Moravia, they have organized a Provisional Government. At the head of the Administration of Bohemia will be placed Gen. VOGEL VON FALKENSTEIN, under whom Provincial Councillor STEINMANN will exercise the functions of Civil Commissioner."

A BADEN STATESMAN AT BERLIN.—*L'Opinion Nationale* of July 27, says: "The Ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Baden, VON ROGGENBACH, has arrived at Berlin and has already conferred with the Minister of the Interior upon the subject of the convocation of the German Parliament."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1866.

LATE ORDER OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT RESPECTING THE PURCHASE OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

The following dispatches have been received at the State Department from the Consulate-General of the United States:

HAVANA, July 28, 1866.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Under the royal order of 17th of July, 1849, foreign built sailing ships of upward 400 tons and iron steamers could be introduced into the Spanish dominions, and wear the flag of Spain, provided they were wholly ordered by subjects of that nation. By another royal order, published in the Havana official *Gazette*, by the Admiral Commanding, H. C. M.'s Naval Station and forces there, the acquisition and placing under the Spanish flag of foreign built sailing vessels, not exceeding one hundred tons, Spanish measurement, side-wheel steamers, wood, drawing not over seven Spanish feet, and screw vessels, wood, of a draught not exceeding eight Spanish feet, is made lawful, with the express proviso, however, that such vessels must be wholly owned by Spanish subjects, be used solely in the coasting trade, and shall never be cleared or dispatched for any other trade. The payment of the royal dues must, of course, precede the change of flag. I accompany a copy of the document referred to above, and have the honor to be, sir, with profound respect, your obedient servant.

THOS. SAVAGE, V. C. G.

[Translation.]

ADMIRALTY OF THE NAVAL STATION AT HAVANA, NAVY DEPARTMENT, NAVAL REGISTRY OFFICE.

EXCELLENT SIR: I address the following this day to the Minister of War and the Colonies:

SIR: I have informed the Queen—whom God preserve—of a writ issued by this department in accordance with the decrees of a royal order of the 16th of July last from the Department of War and Colonies, in reference to the propriety of repealing the existing laws prohibiting the introduction of foreign vessels of less than 700 tons into the Peninsula and its foreign possessions. Her Majesty has considered it, and having deigned to hear the opinion of the Council of State upon it, as well as the reports of the Consulting and Directing Committees of the Navy, conforming with the opinion of the Council of Ministers, has been pleased to decree that as the law of the 17th of July, 1849, allowed the purchase of sailing vessels of over 400 tons, and of iron steamers used for the interest of the coasting trade of the Island of Cuba without detriment to other vessels, it is allowed to introduce foreign sailing vessels of less than 100 tons, and wooden side-wheel steamers drawing seven feet, Spanish measure, and steam propellers drawing eight feet, provided they pay the tonnage dues required on the change of flag and becoming Spanish property, according to article 9 of the Registry Law offices, taking care that no foreigners have an interest in them, and the purchasers give security not to sell an interest or the whole to any one not a Spaniard or naturalized citizen, in accordance with article 7, reëstablished by the third rule of article 4 of the law of Nov. 1, 1857; and that said vessels be registered in the second class as coasters for the Island of Cuba and Porto Rico, to which they shall be confined, and not permitted to sail abroad under any consideration.

This I communicate to you by royal order for your information, and in answer to your communication above quoted, which I also transmit to you by the same royal order for the purposes therein expressed; and this is ordered to be published by order of the commander of this naval station for the information of whom it may concern, that no one may allege ignorance of the decree.

ADOLFE NAVARRITE.

HAVANA, July 17, 1866.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN BRIG.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, NASSAU, July 16, 1866.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States of America:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the American brig *Albert Adams*, of New-York, J. W. AYRES, master, owned by A. BROWN, of 164 70-100 tons, was wrecked at Watlings, Ireland, Bahamas, on the 7th inst. She proceeded there from here under charter to take from there to New-York a cargo of logwood. Her master, officers and crew are all saved, and consist of the following persons: JOHN W. AYRES, master; ENOCH J. N. WATSON, mate; ROBERT A. SIMONS, steward and cook, and HENRY BUTLER, JOHN M. BEALEN, H. JACKSON and CHARLES BROWN, seamen. The mate and crew are now here, a charge upon this Consulate, and will be forwarded to the United States by the first opportunity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

From information received here from various parts of the country, it appears that the Presidency of the Philadelphia Convention lies between Hon. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, Gen. DIX and Judge CURTIS.

THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES AND VALLANDIGHAM.

The Southern Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention congregated here have had several informal meetings. It is found that they unanimously desire that VALLANDIGHAM and Northern and Southern men of his ilk, who prefer their own aggrandisement to the good of the country and harmony of the Convention, should not take part in the proceedings at Philadelphia on the 14th inst.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

An erroneous impression prevails in some quarters that the Secretary of the Navy is absent from Washington, and several letters have been received at the Department asking when he will return. It is proper to state that Mr. WELLES is now in this city, and has not been absent within a recent period.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Mr. CHANDLER, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has received a telegram from Secretary MCCULLOCH, announcing his arrival at Portsmouth, N. H. He will extend his recreating tour along the coast of Maine.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

An order has been issued from the War Department, directing that the business of the Provost-Marshal-General be closed up, and the archives turned over to the Adjutant-General by the 28th inst.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

The statement in the papers that the office of Superintendent of Public Printing had been tendered to Mr. WENDELL, and by him declined, is without foundation in truth. Since Gen. STEADMAN declined the office, the President has not named a successor to Mr. DEFREES.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments: ARTHUR P. GORMAN, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fifth District, Maryland, appointment to take effect 31st inst. JOHN W. FRAZIER, Assessor, First District, Pennsylvania; ALEXANDER WALLIS, reappointed Collector Fifth District, New-Jersey; ALONZO TANNER, Assessor Thirtieth District, New-York; N. E. PECK, Minister resident and Consul-General at Hayti.

POSTMASTERS.

Official notice of the appointments of Postmasters in the cities of Worcester, Roxbury, Salem and Gloucester, Massachusetts, were forwarded on the 3d inst., with blanks for bonds. According to the practice, commissions are delivered when the bonds are filed.

THE VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Among the visitors at the White House to-day there were congregated in the ante-room at one time the following persons of note: Gens. GRANT, STONEMAN, SLOCUM, GILLEM and STEADMAN, Secretary WELLES and Postmaster-General RANDALL, Hon. O. H. BROWNING, and Senators COWAN and CONNESS.

GEN. FULLERTON.

Gen. FULLERTON, it is understood, goes to St. Louis to enter upon the practice of law.

REVISION OF THE LAWS.

The Commissioners to revise the United States Laws, Messrs. CUSHING, JAMES and JOHNSTON, have received their commissions, and will commence their work upon the Statutes on the first of next month.

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

Arrival of Delegates from All Parts of the State.

Large Assemblage of Notable Politicians.

Preliminary Arrangements for Organizing the Body.

Persons who are Likely to be Nominated as Officers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 8.

The place is fast filling up with delegates and their families from all parts of the State. Dean Richmond, Thurlow Weed, Peter Cagger, Col. Ludlow, Floyd Jones, Gen. Pratt, Michael Connolly, Alderman Toomey, Geo. Opdyke, Carroll of Troy, Owen Brennan and hosts of less-known public men are here. At a conversational interchange this evening, the names of Col. LUDLOW, Gen. PRATT and FLOYD JONES were suggested for the temporary Chairman of the Convention, which will assemble at 11 to-morrow. I presume FLOYD JONES will be chosen, although the friends of Gen. PRATT are pressing him strong. The general impression was in favor of Gov. FISH for permanent Chairman, but the Governor's illness broke up that programme. E. O. PERRIN, of Queens County, will quite likely be selected as Secretary.

There are contestants from Kings, Westchester and Suffolk Counties.

I judge there will be no trouble in arranging matters to the satisfaction of all, unless it be with the Kings County men.

The Johnson Club, which held regular primaries and sent good men here, decline to compromise with the delegates selected to the Republican Committee. The fact seems to be that the delegates appointed to the latter body have preferred to stay at home, leaving their place and honors to their alternates who are not in every case, unexceptionable parties. Gen. PRATT and Judge GILBERT are on both tickets, and it is urged by the Johnson Club men if PRATT is made temporary chairman it may serve as a ready relief and quiet the troubled waters.

The burning of the hotel last night was of consequence only to its proprietors and guests. The utter inefficiency of the fire department is notable, and should be met in some way at once. The proprietors of Union Hall have the water so arranged throughout the building that an extended fire is a physical impossibility. I understand the other hotel keepers propose to follow their example. The springs are crowded, the hotels gay, the hop this evening a jam, and all the dear butterflies of life are on the very crest of the topmost wave of excitement and jollification.

Ten P.M.—Mr. WEED and his friends are consulting in an upper chamber. DEAN RICHMOND and his friends are doing the same thing elsewhere. Col. LUDLOW positively declines to be named in connection with the Chairmanship. He blocked the movement in favor of Mr. JONES, who is supposed to be a candidate like himself for the Naval Office. The compromise will doubtless give to the war Democrats the temporary Chairmanship and to the Conservative Republicans the Presidency. Judge Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, and Gen. PRATT, of Brooklyn, are the most prominent members of the former party spoken of in this connection.

The Convention will meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow in Leland's Opera House.

To the Associated Press.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

It is somewhat uncertain yet where the Conservative and Union Convention will be held—whether in the Opera House or one of the halls in the village. Thus far about fifty delegates and alternates have arrived, and it is understood that some of the counties will not be wholly represented, although there are indications of a large attendance of outsiders.

Among the most prominent politicians present are Thurlow Weed, Ex-Lieut.-Govs. Jones and Campbell, Francis Granger, John Striker, Geo. Opdyke, A. D. Barber, W. W. Wright, E. O. Perrin, Thos. B. Carroll, Wm. H. Ludlow, and Dr. Van Wyck, Assessor of the Sixth District of New-York.

The delegates present seem generally indisposed to make any additions to the Washington or Randall platforms, although a few express themselves in favor of an additional plank for a Convention of the States to consider amendments to the Constitution.

On organization, D. R. FLOYD JONES is spoken of for temporary Chairman, with Gov. FISH, should he arrive in time, for President.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The afternoon and evening trains have brought in a score of delegations, chiefly from the Hudson River counties and the country along the Central Railroad line. Some of the southern tier and northern counties are still unrepresented. The attendance of outsiders is large. The Democrats outnumber the Republicans thus far.

Among the arrivals this evening were Dean Richmond, Robt. H. Pruyn, H. J. Hastings, R. Schell, Albert Andrews, of Franklin; Judge Connolly, of New-York; Senator Munger, Col. McQuade, and a number of lesser lights, of both parties.

The candidates for President of the convention, are D. R. FLOYD JONES, Col. W. H. LUDLOW, and Col. PRATT, of Brooklyn. Mr. WEED is understood to favor the first-named, while Mr. RICHMOND and others of the leading Democrats seem to prefer that the other side shall name the temporary chairman, and continue him as President. In this connection, GEO. R. BABCOCK, of Buffalo, is named.

Up to the present time there is apparently much diversity of opinion as to organization and other details, and a consultation of the more prominent managers is now being held at the Union in the parlor of RICHARD SCHELL, to arrange a programme.

THIRD DISPATCH.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 8—11 P. M.

The Democrats have finally resolved to recommend HOWARD NELSON for temporary Chairman, and GEO. B. BABCOCK for President, and it is said that this will be satisfactory to Republican delegates.

Telegrams are being received announcing the coming of different delegates in the morning, and the managers look for a full Convention.

One or two old Barnburners express fears that the Convention will be run by WEED and PRUYN, in the interest of SEWARD, while, on the other hand, two or three apprehend that RICHMOND and CAGGER are here to give it a positive Democratic direction. With these few exceptions, however, all the delegates express confidence that the proceedings will be perfectly harmonious, and conducted with the single view of sustaining President JOHNSON's restoration policy.

There is evident on the part of the more prominent Democrats a determination to do nothing here to encourage any office-seekers in their own ranks, and this is likely to prove a source of disappointment to a few present.

NEW-JERSEY.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 8.

A Convention was held here to-day to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, which was largely attended. A series of resolutions were adopted, and the following delegates appointed:

At Large—Thomas H. Herring, Joseph T. Crowell, Timothy Henderson and E. J. Catterburg.

First District—Col. J. E. Peyton, Clarkson Ogden. Second District—John S. McKnight, Thomas S. Allison. Third District—Col. Inham Coryal, Garrett B. Adrain. Fourth District—Edward C. Moore, Ashbell Green. Fifth District—Robert Gilchrist and Daniel M. Wilson.

NEBRASKA.

Reports of the Indian Commissioners.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Indian Commissioners have just arrived from the Upper Missouri, and report that their efforts to make a treaty with the tribes on the Upper Missouri have been successful. Important land grants at the junction of the Yellow Stone and Missouri and the right of way for the Northern Pacific Railroad have been ceded by the Indians to the Government.

Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

There were 31 deaths by cholera yesterday, and 12 new cases.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH

Political Intelligence to the Evening of Monday.

Return of the King of Prussia to His Capital.

His Address to the Legislative Body of the Kingdom.

He Rejoices in the Great Success of the Prussian Arms.

Prussia Declines Russia's Proposal for a Congress.

Political Affairs in All Parts of Europe.

Prize Fight on Board the Yacht Frolic—Mace Beats Goss.

London Commercial Dates to Tuesday Evening.

Sales of Cotton—The Market Reported Flat.

Money Market—Consols Quoted at 87 7-8 for Money.

United States Five-Twenties at 68 3-4.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AT 75 1-2.

PRUSSIA.

Meeting of the Chambers—Address of the King.

BERLIN, Monday, Aug. 6.

The first meeting of the Chambers was held to-day.

The members rose and cheered the King and the Prussian victories.

Count STOLBERG was elected President of the Upper House.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 6.

The King of Prussia has returned to Berlin. The Municipality presented to him a congratulatory address. In reply the King expressed his thanks. He pointed out that Prussia had drawn the sword, not only for her independence, but for the reorganization of Germany.

The first, said the King, has been assured. The second may, by the help of God, also be obtained. Everything promises a happy future for Prussia, as an honorable and lasting peace is imminent.

The King in person opened the Prussian Chambers yesterday. The following is his speech in full:

ILLUSTRIOUS, NOBLE AND LOYAL GENTLEMEN OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE DIET: Now that I see assembled around me the representatives of the country, my heart compels me to express first of all from this place my own and my people's thanks for God's gracious goodness, which has assisted Prussia Amid heavy but successful sacrifices, not only in averting from our frontier the danger of hostilities, but in enabling the army of the country, by a rapid victory, to add fresh laurels to its inherited fame, and to smooth a course for the national development of Germany. Accompanied by the visible blessing of God, this part of the nation capable of bearing arms, enthusiastically obeyed the summons to the sacred struggle for independence and fatherland. Our heroic army, supported by a few but faithful allies, advanced from success to success, from victory to victory in the east as in the west. Much precious blood has been shed. The country mourns the loss of many brave men who died heroes in the flush of triumph until our standard waved along a line extending from the Carpathians to the Rhine. It will be for the Government and the representatives of the people, in united coöperation, to bring to maturity the fruit that must be gathered from this sanguinary seed, and prevent its being scattered in vain.

LOYAL GENTLEMEN OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE DIET: My Government is able to look with satisfaction upon the financial condition of the State. Careful foresight and conscientious economy have placed us in a position to overcome the great financial difficulties which have resulted, as a natural consequence, from the circumstances at the present time. Although a material outlay was imposed upon the treasury during recent years by the war with Denmark, it has been found possible to meet the expenses hitherto incurred in the present war from the State revenue and existing balances, without imposing any other burden upon the country than that of furnishing supplies in kind for war purposes that it is bound to provide by law.

I hope most assuredly that the means required for the successful termination of the war, and payment of supplies in kind while maintaining order and security in finance, will be readily granted by you. An agreement could be made with the Representatives as to the settlement of the budget, which has not been able to be effected during the last few years. The State outlay incurred during this period is, therefore, destitute of that legal basis which I again acknowlge, the budget can alone reach through the law, by which means the Constitution of 1790 ordains that it is annually agreed upon between my Government and the two Houses of the Diet. Although my Government has, nevertheless, carried on the budget for several years without a legal basis, this has only been done after conscientious examination and with correctness. In accordance with the Diet that the conduct of the administration, the fulfilment of legal obligations toward public creditors and officially the maintenance of the army and State establishment were questions vital to the existence of the State, and that the course adopted therefore became one of those inevitable necessities which, in the interest of the country, a Government must not hesitate to adopt. I trust that the recent events will in so far contribute to effect an indispensable understanding, that an indemnity for our having carried on the Administration without a law regulating the budget; application for which will be made to the Representatives, will readily be granted to my Government and hitherto existing conflict be thereby finally and the more securely brought to a conclusion. As it may be expected that the political position of the Fatherland will admit of an extension of the frontier of the State, and the establishment of an united Federal army under the leadership of Prussia—costs which will be borne in equal proportions by all the members of the Confederation. The bills required in this respect for the convocation of a popular representative Federal State will be laid before the diet without delay.

GENTLEMEN: You know that our entire Fatherland feels the high importance of the moment that brings me once more among you. May Providence bless Prussia as graciously in future as it has visibly blessed the immediate past. May God grant it!

Prussia Declines Russia's Proposal for a Congress.

Prussia has positively declined the proposals of Russia for a Congress of the Powers which signed the treaty of Vienna.

RUSSIA.

Looking for the American Vessels—Railroads—Efforts for Peace.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

There is great enthusiasm here in reference to the visit of the American squadron. The Russian fleet have gone to Helsingfors to meet it.

Some of the principal Russian bankers have subscribed thirty millions of francs to complete the railroad from Kozler to Morschauskren.

Renewed efforts are being made to obtain the intervention of Russia with Prussia in behalf of the South German States. The Czar has entered into no arrangement relative to the question as yet.

HUNGARY.

Political Arrest.

PESTH, Monday, Aug. 6.

Several political arrests have been made by the military here to-day.

Similar arrests have taken place in other parts of Hungary.

SAXONY.

Peace Negotiations.

DRESDEN, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

Special peace negotiations are about to be opened between Prussia and Saxony.

AUSTRIA.

Expectations of Peace—Hostilities May be Renewed.

VIENNA, Monday, Aug. 6.

It is expected that a definite treaty of peace will soon be signed by the Austrian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries at Prague. Italy is not included.

If the difficulty relative to the armistice with Italy is not arranged within a few days, hostilities will be renewed.

ITALY.

Efforts toward a Peace Conference.

FLORENCE, Monday, Aug. 6.

The Italian and Austrian Generals met at Cormons, in Austria, to negotiate.

France takes no part in the pending armistice.

Austria and Italy, if it can be arranged, will hold a separate peace conference, with the concurrence of France, and it will probably meet at Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Steamship Colorado.

The *Colorado*, Admiral GOLDSBORO's flagship, from Lisbon, arrived at Plymouth, and sailed for Cherbourg.

Another Prize Fight—Mace Beats Goss.

The yacht *Frolic* has had a cruise, with the prize fighters, MACE and GOSS, on board. They fought for $2,000. MACE won in 21 rounds.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Liverpool Cotton Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 7—Evening.

COTTON—The sales to-day foot up 7,000 bales. The market is flat.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 7—Evening.

Consols closed at 87⅞ for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 7—Evening.

The latest sales to-day were: United States Five-twenties, 68¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 75½.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The National Union Convention at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The National Union Convention in Faneuil Hall to-day is numerously attended by delegates from all parts of the State. Hon. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL was elected President. Among the Vice-Presidents are Judge B. R. CURTIS, Judge ABBOTT, Hon. GEO. ASHMUN, FRANKLIN HAVEN, Gen. COUCH, CHAS. LEVI WOODBURY, GEO. S. HILLARD, Ex-Speaker GOODWIN and others.

Three hundred and fifteen towns are represented by seventeen hundred and eighty-one delegates.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Faneuil Hall Convention to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention was attended by 1,781 delegates from 217 cities and towns. Hon. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, who presided, made an introductory speech, in which he urged that the full time had come for the people of Massachusetts to show their disapprobation of the measures of a disorganizing Congress. He predicted that if the question of restoration was left unsettled another year another civil war would be precipitated, not between State and State, but in the North between individuals. The Reconstruction Committee had buried the hopes of patriot citizens, but the National Union would resurrect them. Speeches were made by Gen. SWIFT, R. S. SPOFFORD, Col. J. H. WRIGHT and others.

The Committee on Resolutions, of which CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY was Chairman, reported a short series of resolves, proclaiming the imperative duty of every citizen, irrespective of party relations, to lay aside all former differences of opinion, and unite for the common welfare with good citizens from every other part of the country; to this end the Convention sends its greetings and sympathies to the National Union Convention in Philadelphia. The last resolution reads:

Resolved, That the proposed Convention in Philadelphia, on the 14th inst., by adopting and sustaining the restoration policy of the President, will afford good promise of the most beneficial results in the settlement of the political condition of the country.

The following delegates at large were appointed: Robert C. Winthrop and Judge Abbott, of Boston; Isaac Davis, of Worcester; Gen. Couch, of Taunton; Gen. Sutton, of Salem; John Quincy Adams, of Quincy; George Ashmun, of Springfield; C. C. Bailey, of Boston. The alternates at large are: R. S. Spofford, Albert Fearing, H. H. Stevens, N. Starbuck, J. F. Redfield, Charles Kimball, William D. Field, Waldo Colburn.

Four delegates and four alternates were appointed for each of the two Congressional Districts.

The Convention was entirely harmonious in the proceedings, and adjourned at an early hour.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Late News from Mexico—Reported Desertion to the Liberals—The Defence of Acapulco—Bullion from Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

A dispatch from Victoria states that the United States steamer *Saginaw* arrived there yesterday.

It is stated that passengers recently arrived from Tepec and Acapulco assert that HORADO and his whole force had gone over to the Liberals.

The French had notified a large number of the inhabitants of Acapulco to assist in the defence of the town, and officers, appointed to command them and declining to serve, were assessed from $10 to $25 per month.

The amount of bullion shipped from Virginia City and Gold Hill during the past seven months is $7,-891,336. The amount estimated for the present month from the same sources is $1,500,000.

OUR FIRST ROYAL LADY VISITOR.

Emma, the Dowager Queen of the Sandwich Islands—Her Arrival from England by the "Java"—The Disembarkation and Reception—Letter from Secretary Seward—How the Royal Lady Looks—Sketch of Her Life—The Government and Civic Receptions to Come off—Objects of Interest to be Visited.

Her Majesty, the Dowager Queen EMMA, of the Sandwich Islands, relict of the late King KAMEHAMEHA IV., arrived here yesterday morning from England by the Cunard steamship *Java*. The *Java*, coming up stream at 5¼ o'clock, announced the presence on board of the distinguished visitor by the display of the Hawaiian Royal Standard.

The Collector of the Port, HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., had received instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to meet the royal lady down the bay, or to have her met there by representatives of the Government on board one of the revenue steamers, but owing to some misunderstanding of his instructions the telegraph operator at Sandy Hook failed to announce the *Java* till after her arrival, and the revenue steamer *Jasmine* lay innocently at her moorings waiting for the signal, which came not. Doubtless the fates so willed it; as, however gratifying it might have been to the royal lady's pride to have had the *Jasmine* welcoming her with big guns, and awakening kindred noises from the harbor-forts, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the pleasant nap which she was possibly enjoying about that time was quite as good for her health and spirits.

THE DISEMBARKATION.

About 10:30 the *Jasmine* did wake up and bore alongside the *Java*, saluting with a royal salute, having on board the Hawaiian Consul-General and Chargé d'Affairs, S. U. F. ODELL, Esq.; ABRAHAM WAKEMAN, Esq., Surveyor of the Port; JAMES KELLY, Esq., Postmaster; Brig.-Gen. J. F. B. MARSHALL, of the staff of Gov. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, and J. C. DERBY, Esq., United States Dispatch Agent.

After the formalities of introduction had been gone through Her Majesty was received on board the *Jasmine*, which steamed across the river to carriages in waiting, which conveyed the lady and her attendants to the Brevoort House where a suite of apartments had been prepared for her.

THE RECEPTION.

At 1 o'clock Her Majesty received a number of visitors, among them R. S. CHILTON, Esq., who had arrived the evening before from Washington, the bearer of a letter of welcome from the Government in the handwriting of the Secretary of State. Mr. CHILTON, accompanied by J. C. DERBY, Esq., was presented by Mr. ODELL. Queen EMMA expressed her acknowledgment of the courtesy of the Government and its Secretary, saying that she would communicate her plans to the envoy during the day, having as yet formed none. She expressed herself as much pleased with her European tour.

HOW THE ROYAL LADY LOOKS.

The Queen is accompanied by a young Hawaiian lady named TORBERT and by an English lady named SPURGEON, who goes to the Islands in furtherance of educational matters. Her Majesty and her companion, Miss TORBERT, were dressed in deep mourning, with simple ornaments of jet. Queen EMMA is of the middle height, well formed and graceful in her movements. Her features are quite regular, her eyes dark, large and lustrous, and the expression of her face when in repose is rather sad than otherwise. She is less dark in color than are Hawaiians of unmixed blood, as it will be remembered her mother's father was an Englishman. When interested in conversation her expression is extremely pleasing, and she is eminently distinguished by the easy grace which marks the accomplished lady, which no doubt she is.

SKETCH OF QUEEN EMMA'S LIFE.

KAMEHAMEHA, first King of the Sandwich Islands, was born in the middle of the eighteenth century. Prior to the subjugation of the islands to his rule, they were each governed by a distinct sovereign or chief. By the force of his indomitable energy and the moral effect of his superior governing power, he succeeded in bringing under his control the entire group, with the exception of two of the smaller islands, Kauai and Nihaw. In this conquest he was materially aided by an English sailor named JOHN YOUNG, a kindred spirit and a man of superior attainments for his class. This sailor was Queen EMMA's maternal grandfather. The daughter of JOHN YOUNG, named FANNY KEKELA, wedded a Hawaiian Prince named NAEA, the fruit of which union was the present dowager Queen EMMA, born in 1836. She was educated by the American Mission, and brought up under the guardianship of an English physician named ROOKE, by which name the young lady was known till espoused by his late Majesty King KAMEHAMEHA IV., or the Good. Some eight years ago this union was blessed with a son, amidst great rejoicing on the islands, but unhappily he died when quite an infant, thus leaving KAMEHAMEHA without heir. At the death of this monarch, a few years ago, the government of the island passed to his elder brother LOT, now KAMEHAMEHA V. In the Sandwich Islands, strange to say, in contrast to countries claiming a more enlightened civilization, the law of primogeniture is not recognized. When the King is about to die, having more sons than one, his successor is the one chosen by him who in his opinion is the best fitted to succeed him in the government, this selection being afterward subject to the approval of the nobles. The husband of Queen EMMA, although the younger brother, was the father's choice, and as such succeeded him, and after him, ailing issue, came, as before stated, his brother LOT.

About a year ago, at the invitation of the British Government, Queen EMMA went to visit England, where she was conveyed by one of Her Britannic Majesty's vessels-of-war, and received with considerable pomp. It was understood to have been the purpose of KAMEHAMEHA IV., before his death, to visit England, accompanied by his wife, to gratify the two-fold wish of seeing that country and the European continent, and of espousing the interest of the English people in the furtherance of the evangelization of the Hawaiian people. The King did not live to fulfill this wish, but his young Queen, after her most bitter days of mourning had expired, proceeded to fulfill the wishes of her husband. How she was received in England, *fêted* and made much of generally, is already familiar to our readers. She was there over a year the guest of the English people, and although it is said that her visit was more successful as an ovation to herself than in its missionary purpose, there can be no doubt that the lady brings away with her remembrances of unmixed pleasure.

Some people would qualify the generosity of the hospitable reception given in England to Queen EMMA, when they say that this outburst of popular admiration and newspaper flourish is less a tribute to to the lady or her rank than an index of the desire of our selfish cousins to have a friend in court who may aid in giving preponderance to English trading interests at the Islands. However it may be, from all that is known of the character of this truly gentle Queen, tributes of the kind have been rarely paid to monarchs or their consorts so deserving of it.

THE HOSPITALITY OF THE CITY

It is not necessary that we should have England's example to teach us what is due in hospitality to Queen EMMA at our hands. Our relations with the Islands are scarcely less remote in origin, and no less important now. American protection and influence has had much to do with the development of their civilization, and in one period of their history it was mainly instrumental in the preservation to Hawaii of its independence. But apart from these more selfish considerations, the presence of this Royal lady in her widows' weeds, with the knowledge of her Christian life, and our sympathy for its sorrows, awaken sufficient interest in us to secure her a reception befitting her many virtues, and her rank.

Although no plan has been definitely arranged, it is understood that Queen EMMA will be waited upon by the Mayor, with whom she will visit the more important local institutions. This will probably occupy a few days, after which she will go on to Washington, accompanied by Mr. CHILTON, the special envoy.

WASHINGTON, BOSTON, &C.

At Washington the Government will dispense its courtesies, after which the Royal lady will proceed to Boston to receive the hospitalities of that city and Massachusetts, where she will be received by both Gov. BULLOCK and the Mayor. Brig.-Gen. J. F. B. MARSHALL has already waited upon her on the part of the Governor of Massachusetts, and the Mayor of Boston. Gen. MARSHALL had the pleasure of knowing Queen EMMA more than twenty years ago, when he was a resident of the island. When there he was frequently the guest of Dr. ROOKES. He was the ambassador of KAMEHAMEHA III. in 1843, and through his officers in that year in England succeeded in obtaining the withdrawal of the English troops and in securing the unrestricted independence of the islands. The Queen recognized her old friend of twenty years ago. Gen. MARSHALL speaks enthusiastically of the amiabilities of the lady whose career he has watched with anxious interest from its infancy and hers.

THE HUDSON, NIAGARA, THE MAMMOTH CAVE, &C.

The civic invitations disposed of, it is the purpose of Her Majesty to visit some of the great natural wonders of our country—among them the scenery of our noble Hudson, Niagara, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, &c.; and possibly the sadder scenes of our late battlefields at Gettysburgh and other points. She will, therefore, although anxious to return to her island home, remain our guest possibly for several weeks. Her progress will be interesting to all; and if the Royal lady only enjoys herself as we hope she may, she will bring away some pleasant remembrances of her visit to the States.

THE RESULT OF QUEEN EMMA'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

From the London Nonconformist.

The Queen of the Sandwich Islands leaves England on the 28th. Her mission to the High Churchmen of England has been a failure. Under the highest Episcopal and aristocratic patronage, she has attended meetings, public and private, in all parts of England. The Bishop of Oxford has been a Peter the Hermit for her sake, and everywhere has enlarged on the claim of the Sandwich Islands to the support of High Churchmen. Her Majesty has been away from her country more than a year; her expenses must have been very considerable, yet the whole amount collected for her has been only £5,000, in addition to another £5,000 toward a memorial cathedral. There are some reasons why we should not regret this failure. The first Christian missionaries to the Sandwich Islands were those of the London Missionary Society, the value of whose labors were fully recognized by the Bishops of London and Oxford at the Hawaiian mission meeting last week. Episcopal missionaries followed; the late King and present Queen attached themselves to the latter. The Church of England did what she has more recently done in Madagascar; she introduced an element of religious disturbance among a people who had hitherto been unconscious of sectarian differences. The Bishop of Oxford justifies this action by saying that, in admiring the greater luminary, the sun, no disparagement is intended to the smaller luminary, the moon; and that it was a mistake to imagine that when the Church supplemented the labors of those who had given to these distant islanders "a less perfect form of Christianity," she was acting in antagonism to them. No denomination, indignantly added the Bishop, has protectionist claims. That is his doctrine for the Sandwich Islands, but has no denomination "protectionist claims" in England? We do not deny the perfect right of Episcopalians to follow Congregationalists, Wesleyans, or Baptists, as missionaries; we only think that they would be doing a great deal more good—if they must leave their heathen at home—by going where there are no other Christian workers. The heathen world is broad enough for all. There need be no fighting over the souls of Sandwich Islanders, and there ought to be no waste of power when power is so much wanted. Queen EMMA will have learned by her visit that the section of the church to which she has been attached herself, if fruitful of external show and theatrical display, is not particularly fruitful of words. John Bull hopes, "even at the eleventh hour," that she will not be compelled to believe that the English people are given to words rather than to actions, but the fact is that Her Majesty has fallen in with the wrong class of English people. That is all. We are sorry, but we are not surprised."

A POLICE EXPLOSION.

The Detective Police Office Handed Over to the Three Inspectors.

A Police trial of more than ordinary importance—important because it involves the entire detective force of the Department, and might, if pursued to the end, be troublesome to a number of politicians—is progressing secretly, and is likely to be kept from the public, or, rather, it is probable that no officer who may be shown to have been guilty of the offences of which certain detective policemen stand accused will permit his case to go to trial. For, whenever the evidence accumulates against any one of the accused, he will follow the example of the two detective officers who took time by the forelock, last week, and resigned.

A rapid survey of the case, as it is believed to stand, may not be uninteresting. Last Winter, while the chief of the detective force was secretly operating on the Lord bond robbery, one of the United States Marshal's officers, having in view a share of the large reward which was offered, proposed to work with the detectives. His offer was rejected. Thereupon he commenced the investigation independently, and resolved to bring the detective police to their knees; and having laid his traps, he stood in the background and awaited his opportunity. This at length came, in the shape of indisputable proof that certain detective officers were in league with counterfeiters and thieves. He made the facts known to the Police Commissioners, and they, having frequently been annoyed by innuendoes against their detective officers, entered upon an investigation with alacrity. First, they practically deposed the Captain of the Detective Police, and turned the office over to three Police Inspectors, CARPENTER, LEONARD and DIKES; secondly, they sent out messengers in quest of information tending to criminate the detectives; and third, they summarily reduced one officer to the ranks, and ordered him to report to Capt. CAFFRY, an act which was precisely equivalent to demanding the officer's resignation. The detective who had been thus reduced surrendered his shield in Police Trial Chamber on the 1st inst.

The United States Marshal's officer who set the trap which caught the Detective Office, it appears, took several United States detective officers into his confidence, and has diligently worked with them, keeping everything secret until Tuesday evening. The special work in which the Marshal's officer and the United States detectives have been engaged, recently, is ostensibly the breaking up of a sworn and well-organized gang of counterfeiters. Several of the gang, having been apprehended, have made astounding disclosures concerning the operations of certain members of the Metropolitan Detectives, and these disclosures have been reduced to writing, in the form of affidavits. Having learned these facts, and aware that the duties of the Superintendent of Police did not permit him to keep an eye constantly on the operations of the detectives, the Police Board promptly ordered that in future all important detective business should be submitted to the supervision of the Inspector's office, one Inspector being on duty therein at all hours of day and night. The three Inspectors have, therefore, acted on such cases as have come up during their respective tours of duty. Capt. YOUNG nominally retains his position as Chief Detective. This course has been adopted to prevent any irresponsible or interested person from making sweeping and untangible charges against the Department or its subordinates. The complete disclosures in the hands of the United States Detectives have been awaited by the Police Board with impatience, as they have desired to act in the premises.

Pending disclosures which the United States Marshal's subordinates are expected to make, it is charged by high Police officials that the Marshal's officers have had private prejudices to gratify, as well as public services to perform. One of the traps which these officers set is thus hurriedly described by our Police reporter:

A $50 Treasury note was duly marked for future identification in the Marshal's office, two Police Captains being witnesses, and the bill was given to a counterfeiter who had alleged that his previous immunity from punishment was the result of a secret understanding with a Metropolitan Detective. On Monday evening, of last week, the counterfeiter appeared on Broadway, closely watched by the Police Captains who had witnessed the marking of the Treasury note, and they saw him stop TIMOTHY GOLDEN, one of the detective body, and, after a brief conversation, give him a $50 Treasury note, the couple then separating. GOLDEN was at once arrested by the two Captains, and arraigned before the Police Commissioners on Tuesday. A charge was made against the prisoner, and the note, found upon his person, was identified. GOLDEN immediately confessed his guilt, and tendered his resignation as a member of the force. Detective SLOWEY's resignation followed.

Our reporters have fathomed certain of the charges which are said to have been written in affidavit form in the United States Marshal's office and elsewhere, and learned that the light-fingered gentry accuse them, among other transactions, of frequently borrowing money of thieves and other outlaws, in sums of $5, $10, $20 and $50, the understanding being that no demand should ever be made for the payment of these loans. The same accusers also say that the chief actor in a felony was recently admitted as evidence for the State upon the payment of $40,000 to persons whose names are yet to appear. It is furthermore to be shown that a Grand-street pawnbroker's wife has paid the detectives $14,000 to keep their hands off her husband, his crime being the purchasing of stolen goods offered him by known thieves. An East Broadway pawnbroker who was recently tried on the charge of receiving stolen goods, was acquitted; and it is alleged that he has contributed $10,000 to the purse of the Detective Police. In another case a couple of shoplifters, who are alleged to have been in league with detective officers, entered a store in Third-avenue and offered a dry-goods dealer a piece of goods. He was tempted to buy and did buy. The result was that as the shoplifters were leaving the store they were stopped by two officers, and the dry-goods dealer was arrested for receiving stolen goods; and he, rather than have his name published, paid down $300, and that ended the matter.

Our reporters have also heard that this investigation has brought to light the fact, that officers of the Police have acknowledged that they have circulated spurious bank notes; that they have received bribes for releasing rogues, and that in one case the machinery for couterfeiting was at work in one man's house, while he was a member of the Police force.

It is but just to add that five of the sixteen detective officers are not only not suspected, but can show a clean record. But whether the Commissioners can fasten anything upon those officers who are guilty remains to be seen. Policemen are not taken from the ranks and employed in the Detective Office because of their stupidity; and with the chances which are perpetually inviting a detective officer, he will not often embrace the most hazardous; but whenever he does take a perilous risk, he will surely cover his tracks, or, at worst, leave nobody more credible than a professional thief to make oath against him.

The reticent Commissioners and Inspectors of Police reluctantly listen to these tales, which, true or false, are manifestly damaging to the department and eminently well calculated to demoralize the force, and they assume the disclosure to be a conspiracy of the thieves. But unimpeached citizens whose business has led them into the dens of the thieves, have before this date been constrained to draw inferences against the detective body, from stubborn facts that continually repeated themselves, and it will require a remodeling of the Detective Office to convince these persons that everything hereafter is to be as it should be. The Police Commissioners know that the headquarters of the thieves were near Elm and Broome streets when the Detective Office was there, and they are well aware that on the removal of the Police Central Department to No. 300 Mulberry-street the thieves emigrated to the neighborhood of East Houston-street. It may be their policy to keep as near the Detective Office as possible, with a view to learning the business of every man who has daily business in the police building, so that, in crowds, they may know who are detective officers and who are not. But accepting this theory, how are the Commissioners to account for the frequent recovery of stolen property and the almost invariable escape of the thieves, especially when the theft has been of a considerable amount of ready money?

The Detective Police, by the way, have a query to propound to the United States Marshal's officers, namely: Who of the United States Marshal's office manipulated the telegraph so as for a time to mislead Mr. JOSEPH STRAUSS, of the Metropolitan Police, the Chief of Police of Quebec, and the French Detectives MELIN and BOUCHARD while they were searching for LAMIRANDE in Canada?

Amusements.

NEW THEATRICAL ENTERPRISE.—The lamentable failure which attended the efforts of Miss LUCY RUSHTON to establish a theatre, some months since, in the old Unitarian Church, formerly occupied by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, in Broadway, seems not to have discouraged other members of the profession from reviving the enterprise. We are informed that Messrs. MARK SMITH and LEWIS BAKER, yesterday, secured a lease of the premises referred to, and will open to the public on the 1st of September, proximo—the interval being busily devoted to a radical change of the grotesque exterior architecture of the building into something artistic and ornamental, as well as to a complete refitting, refurnishing and rearrangement of the stage and auditorium. Without referring to any of the reasons which led to Miss RUSHTON's want of success, we do not hesitate to say that the theatrical field in this City is by no means overworked, and Messrs. SMITH & BAKER have "ample scope and verge enough" to operate for a paying harvest. If they deserve success they are very likely to secure it.

THE FENIAN FORAY.

Official Dispatches of the British Government—The Quality of Mercy.

OTTAWA, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The Governor-General transmits, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, copies of two dispatches which he has received from the Secretary of State for the colonies.

MR. CARDWELL TO LORD MONCK.

DOWNING-STREET, 30th June, 1866.

MY LORD: I have received your dispatch No. 51, of the 11th inst., in which you enclose copies of two acts passed by the Legislature of Canada, authorizing respectively the summary imprisonment of persons charged with certain offences against the peace of the Colony, and the trial in Lower Canada by a Militia General Court-martial of persons levying war against Her Majesty in that Province. I rely on your discretion for the use you will make of these extensive powers, and do not doubt that you will have recourse in any case in which it may be possible to do so to the ordinary tribunals for the punishment of offenders. I hope that the total failure of the recent senseless attempts to disturb the peace of the colony will have relieved your Government from all apprehension for the future, and will enable you to deal with the persons who have fallen into your hands with deliberate consideration of the various reasons which should affect your treatment of them, and without incurring any appearance of precipitation or undue severity.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDWARD CARDWELL.

THE EARL OF CARNARVON TO LORD MONCK.

DOWNING-STREET, July 7, 1866.

MY LORD: I observe that the recent act of the Canadian Parliament, authorizing the trial by Militia Court-martial of foreigners and others who are guilty or accessory to acts of aggression or hostility to Lower Canada, had formed the subject of a communication from my predecessor in this department. This act, which is copied from an act passed in 1838 for the protection of Upper Canada, and is made applicable to the Lower Province, is of an exceptionable character, and to be justified by the exceptional circumstances of the time. I shall advise Her Majesty to leave it to its operation; at the same time I am unwilling to lose any time in expressing my earnest hope that recourse will not be had to any but the usual tribunals for the trial of offenders. When in 1838 a similar act was passed for Upper Canada, the general condition of the Province was in many respects a very critical one. Such, happily, I understood from your Lordship's dispatches is not now the case. Thanks to the loyalty of all classes in Canada, and to the good faith and coöperation of the United States authorities, all aggression from their territory has been baffled, and no immediate danger appears to threaten the peace of the province. There remains, doubtless, some mutual resentment on the part of those who have been exposed to so wanton and criminal an outrage, but I am confident that your Lordship and your advisers are fully alive to the wisdom of moderation in such a case, and of confining the punishment of offenders, as far as practicable, within the limits of what may be required for the protection of the province now and in the future; but, under any circumstances, Her Majesty's Government consider it on every account to be desired that the persons concerned in this insane and lawless enterprise should be tried with all deliberation, and should not be deprived of any of the advantages which can be claimed under the ordinary forms of law; and it would be to them a case of serious regret if any steps were taken from which it could be inferred that the British authorities were either unwilling to await the ordinary course of justice, or distrustful of the spirit in which it would be administered. I have, &c.,

(Signed) CARNAVON.

Hon. Mr. BROWN suggested that, considering the peculiar circumstances of the country on account of many delicate questions involved in its relations with the mother country and the United States, it might be well to have a secret session for the discussion of those questions, in a manner giving the members greater freedom, and insuring us from the unpleasant consequences of publishing what might not be agreeable to parties abroad.

Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD replied that the suggestion deserved consideration, but he would first have to consult his colleagues, and submit the matter to His Excellency before adopting the suggestion.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD contended that if any question should arise that required plain speaking, it was right the country should know it. The suggestion of Mr. BROWN was most extraordinary, and he was prepared to oppose it. There was nothing in the state of the country, nothing in the information laid before the House warranting a secret session, and if any such necessity existed, it was the Government's duty to ask the secret session. The House had been most ready in giving Government the means asked for the defence of the country, and he would insist on holding them to a full responsibility to the House and country therefor.

After some further remarks on the subject, the matter dropped.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rev. Dr. JESSE T. PECK, recently of California, having attended the anniversary of this Institution, thus writes: "It was all the more natural and agreeable to me to find Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., there still, as though he had not been away! Twenty years ago he was my colleague, teacher of mathematics; and I am bound to say, one of the most agreeable and useful of all my colleagues in the educating department of the Church for fifteen years. Now he is the College President, in most paternal and gentlemanly style taking care of near a hundred select young ladies, whose education and improvement seem as dear to him as though they were his own daughters. And, will you believe it? my then gay joyous music teacher, whose solo turned most naturally into a duet, is Mrs. NEWMAN; now the busy, thoughtful energetic matron of this charming family. I observed the movements of the students, I heard their examinations, I watched critically the style of walking, playing, moving in procession, reciting, dining and all, and, hard to satisfy, I was satisfied—I was delighted. I know the healthfulness of the town, the richness of the scenery, the quietness of the people, and I know the standard of scholarship, manners, Christian influence and paternal care; and, without qualification, I commend Ripley Female College, at Poultney, Vermont, to those having daughters to educate." Fall Term begins Sept. 20.—*Christian Advocate.*

TRUSSES, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

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MARRIED.

FLAGG—MANSFIELD.—In Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 7, by Rev. Dr. E. Wentworth, Mr. CHARLES H. FLAGG, of New-York City, to Miss M. ELIZABETH MANSFIELD, of the former place. No cards.

OSTRANDER—HAMMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, by Rev. Charles Fletcher, Mr. STEPHEN M. OSTRANDER to Miss ANNIE A., daughter of Le Baron Hammond, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BARKLIE.—At Larne, Ireland, on Friday, July 27, HUGH MCCALMONT BARKLIE.

BIDET.—At London, England, on Wednesday, July 15, after a protracted illness, HENRY A. BIDET, of New-York City, aged 35 years.

BANKS.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 7, ISABELLA HENDERSON LENOX, wife of the late William Banks, and daughter of the late Robert Lenox.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., on Friday morning, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock.

CROWELL.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 8, EDWARD CROWELL, aged 58 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

DE WINT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, FRANCIS A., youngest son of John P. de Wint.

The remains will be taken to Fishkill by the 10 A. M. train this day for interment. Funeral services at the Episcopal Church at 4 P. M.

DRAPER.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, GEORGE DRAPER, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends and those of his sons, Rev. Geo. B., Dr. Wm. H. and Mr. Frank E. Draper, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, in 126th-st., near 4th-av., this day, (Thursday,) the 9th inst., at 5½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Harlem train leaves 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 5:10 P. M. The body will be taken to Greenfield, Mass., for interment.

DONALDSON. On Tuesday, Aug. 7, JERUSHA HALSEY, wife of Wm. Donaldson, in her 68th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner 10th-st., on Thursday, 9th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

HURRY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 7, EMILY BUCKNOR, daughter of James and Emily Bucknor Hurry, in the 16th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 1 East 29th-st., on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

LAWRENCE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 8, of congestion of the brain, ELIJAH EDWARD, only son of Elijah and Mary Lawrence, in the 19th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 48 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Thursday,) at 7½ P. M. Remains will be taken at 8 A. M. on Friday to East Chester for interment.

MCMENOMY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 8, JOHN MCMENOMY, aged 72 years, 5 months and 25 days.

His friends and those of his son, Jno. E., and of his son-in-law, John C. Byrne, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 116 2d-av., on Saturday morning, the 11th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further notice. A solemn Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10 A. M.

MALLABY.—At Glen Cove, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, KATHARINE KORTRIGHT, wife of Rev. Thomas Mallaby.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M., at St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove. The steamer *Arrowsmith* leaves New-York at 9¼ A. M., returning at 4 P. M. The train by Long Island Railroad leaves James-slip and 34th-st. at 8 A. M.

MACKENZIE.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, of paralysis, Mrs. IDA A. MACKENZIE, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 119th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Friday at 11 o'clock A. M.

OAKLEY.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, GILBERT, eldest son of Wm. and Mary Eliza Oakley, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, corner of 5th-av. and 126th-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock.

POMEROY.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, DANIEL POMEROY, aged 67 years.

The funeral services will be held in the lecture-room of the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Henry and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

PROAL.—On Tuesday, Aug. 7, after a short illness, MARY E., wife of Capt. Augustus Proal, and daughter of the late Jonathan Ward, of Eastchester.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., near Macdougal-st., on Friday morning, Aug. 10, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Eastchester.

PEGRAM.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 6, MARY SPENCER, second daughter of the late George H. Pegram, aged 21 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 9th inst., at Christ Chapel, Elizabeth, at 1 o'clock P. M.

RADDE.—At Kisselkehmen, East Prussia, on Monday, July 23, of hasty consumption, CHARLES HERMANN STEPHEN, son of William and Christina Radde, aged 21 years and 3 weeks.

The remains will be brought for interment to this country, and due notice will then be given of the funeral.

SHERWOOD.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 7, MARY SHERWOOD, widow of the late John Sherwood, aged 95 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John H. Harbeck, No. 2 5th-av. The relatives and friends of the family, also those of Wm. H. Harbeck and Charles H. Harbeck are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SUYDAM.—On Wednesday, Aug. 8, PETER F. SUYDAM, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Evergreen-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) the 9th inst., at 3 P. M.

SILLIMAN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 8, of consumption, L. ELIZABETH, wife of James B. Silliman.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 317 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Crowds of grasshoppers skip at our feet,
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The elections will be held at the following places between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock.

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SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Northeast corner 7th-av. and 21st-st. Inspectors: Capt. Nash, Capt. Watson, Capt. Garvey.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Masonic Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East 13th-st. Inspectors: Major John Harvey, Lieut. James Cox and Capt. Henry Hooper.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—McGowan's House, 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Inspectors: Capt. H. J. Gladney, Morton Smith and Edward Loyd.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Four Mile House, 3d-av., between 57th and 58th sts. Inspectors: Col. J. J. Hughes, Major Charles Kruger and Capt. Frank Reignolds.

By order Central Committee United Service Societies,

WM. S. HILLYER, Chairman.

J. A. NASH, Secretary pro tem.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—On invitation of the Johnson Union Club, Hon. S. S. COX will address the citizens of the District on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, 1866, at 8 o'clock, at Democratic Hall, No. 208 8th-av. Citizens are invited to attend. Subject—*Rump Radical Congress.*

FIRES IN THE OIL REGIONS.

Explosion and Fire on Great Western Run—From 12,000 to 13,000 Barrels of Oil Burned—Twenty-seven Wells and Rigs Destroyed—Loss of Property $135,000.

From the Titusville Herald, Aug. 4.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning an explosion took place in a 300-barrel tank, full of oil, belonging to the Barker Well, Great Western Run, which immediately scattered the burning fluid in every direction. In a few minutes upwards of 100 men were on the spot with picks and shovels, and it did not take them long to construct a dam to receive the oil. After making the dam high enough to hold all the oil that could possibly run down (which required about 20 minutes) they returned to their different avocations, perfectly satisfied that this time, at all events, they had saved thousands of dollars' worth of property, which without their assistance must have been destroyed. The origin of the fire was somewhat remarkable. It appears that the tank was inclosed in a house and the door was closed, thus allowing a large amount of gas to accumulate. A few feet from the house three men were engaged in making an excavation for the foundation of a larger tank, and one of the men happened to strike a piece of flint with his pick, producing a spark. At the same instant the wind blew the door of the tank-house open, letting out a large volume of gas, which immediately ignited and burst the tank, scattering the burning oil over the men. They were all burned very severely. NELSON DOAN, the one who was using the pick, is very badly injured, as also his fellow workman, PATRICK McCONNELL. DAVID H. DUDLEY also had his arms and face severely burned. They were conveyed to an adjacent house, where their wounds were dressed by Dr. D. C. PATTERSON, of Boyd City. The Doctor thinks that none of them are fatally burned, although their injuries will disable them for some time.

The well was owned by DUNCAN BROS. and BARKER, and the loss will be about $2,000. Part of a derrick on lease No. 3, also a derrick and rig on lease No. 4 were destroyed.

From the Pithole Record, August 3.

Yesterday morning, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, one of the most destructive fires that has for some time occurred in the oil region broke out at well No. 43, on the United States Petroleum Company's lease, Holmden Farm, and rapidly spread in all directions, destroying an immense amount of property. At the time the fire broke out the engine No. 43 was being run by a wood fire instead of gas, as usual. The sucker rods were being drawn for the purpose of making some repairs, when a spark from the engine communicated with the escaping gas, and in a moment the flames shot to the top of the derrick and fired the tank. As soon as the oil in the tank was on fire the flames spread with fearful rapidity, communicating with all the neighboring wells in an incredibly short space of time. All the wells on the United States Petroleum Company's tract were destroyed by fire, and all those on the Sumner and Pratt tract on the west side of the creek, beside a number of wells on smaller tracts and leases in that vicinity. This was the most productive and best paying territory on Pithole Creek, and the loss falls severely on the working interest.

We have gathered the following particulars in regard to the fire:

THOMAS HOLMDEN FARM.

Well No. 47 (Burchill), M. RUNALES, Superintendent, was entirely destroyed—derricks, engine, engine-house, and three tanks containing 600 barrels of oil.

Two wells on lease 42—tank saved.

No. 50, new well—tanks containing 700 barrels of oil, burned. Mr. RUNALES, of the firm of WHIPPLE & RUNALES, owned one-half interest in the above wells.

One of the United States Company's tract, No. 46, engine-house and ent're rig were destroyed, together with the tanks and 800 barrels of oil.

No. 44—entire rig and tank.

No. 45—rig and tank.

No. 43, where the fire originated, rig and tank.

No. 49, with everything connected.

The number of tanks destroyed on this lease was 18, containing 7,250 barrels of oil. Loss on the lease is estimated at $65,000.

The engine-house of No. 51, owned principally by Capt. KIMBALL, was pulled down to stay the progress of the fire.

The engine-houses of No. 42 and No. 50 are not injured. The latter well will be started up to-day.

Old No. 42 was burned. Engine injured beyond repair. The well will be cleaned out and cased before starting up again.

ROOKER FARM.

Three wells and rigs were destroyed on lease No. 17, two on lease No. 18, and one on lease No. 19. The tank of the last-named well contained 1,200 barrels of oil.

Nos. 4 and 5 of Williams' Reserve were burned. No oil.

On the Sumner and Pratt tract 11 wells were destroyed, as follows: Two wells on lease No. 15, two on lease No. 16, three on No. 17, one (the Elwood) on the V tract, one on No. 108, one on No. 109, and the old Fisher well, No. 110.

The office and other buildings belonging to the Company were destroyed, and all the engine-houses, engines and tanks of the above-named wells. This is the property of Messrs. WHIPPLE & RUNALES, of Chicago.

The amount of oil burned on this tract was 4,000 barrels. This company also lost a large quantity of empty barrels.

The Rooker Farm Company lost three engines and two tanks, together with about 1,550 barrels of oil and a large amount of other property.

Twenty-seven wells were burned, together with their entire rigs, with the exception of one or two engines. Twenty or more of these wells were producing, and among them were some of the best wells in the oil region.

The entire loss in oil is between 12,000 and 13,000 barrels; of this 7,250 belonged to the United States Petroleum Company; 4,000 to WHIPPLE & RUNALES, Sumner and Pratt tract, and 1,000 barrels to the Rooker Farm Company.

The engine-house of the Miller Farm Pipe Company was torn down to prevent the spread of the flames.

The entire loss of property will exceed $135,000. On the Holmden Farm the loss is about $65,000. The loss on the Sumner & Pratt tract, Rooker Farm, will amount to over $60,000, and on the remainder of the Rooker Farm the loss will exceed $10,000.

Outrages upon Colored People.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following under its Covington, Ky., news:

Within the past week three persons of color have presented themselves at the Freedmen's Bureau in this city, and entered complaints of having been whipped by white people. The first case was that of a colored man, named SIMON ADAMS, who resides in Boone County, Ky. He states, under oath, that on Saturday night, July 28, a party of four men came to his house. Two of them had on false faces, and the other two had their faces blackened. One of the party knocked at the door, when SIMON opened a window and asked what was wanting. They said they wanted to speak to him; whereupon he opened the door, and they immediately seized him, and, dragging him to the woods close by, stripped him of his clothing and whipped him very severely. The scoundrels then told SIMON if he was caught in that neighborhood the next morning he would be killed. The back of this colored man was lacerated in a terrible manner, as can be proven by many citizens of Covington, who saw it at the office of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The second case is that of a colored woman named LOUISA GANT, residing a few miles back of Warsaw, Gallatin County, Ky. The following is a copy of her affidavit:

"*State of Kentucky, County of Kenton, ss.*—Affiant, LOUISA GANT, (colored,) of Gallatin County, on oath says that about 1 or 2 o'clock on Tuesday night, July 17, a gang of seven men, having their faces blackened, came to her house and broke the door open, and three of them entered. Two of them went to the bed where she lay and pulled her out, and would not allow her to dress. They then broke up everything in the house. The Captain of the gang, named ———, put a pistol to her head, and swore he would kill her if she did not immediately inform him where her son was. Her son, GEORGE GANT, was a soldier in the One Hundred and Eighteenth United States Colored Infantry, and recently discharged. He brought home with him $200, which was stolen by the gang. Again, on the following Friday night about 2 o'clock A. M., the same gang came to her house and swore if she did not open it they would take her life this time certainly. She then opened the door. Three of the men entered the house and asked her where her son was. She replied she did not know. They then pushed and kicked her out of the house, and whipped her (each in turn) with a large rod cut from a tree, until she became insensible. They then ripped up beds, and broke and destroyed everything in the house."

The third case is that of a colored girl named ELIZA, aged about 14, in the employment of A. J. WHIPPS, who resides near the corner of Front and Garrard streets, in this city. Two affidavits were made in this case, as follows:

State of Kentucky, County of Kenton, ss.:

Affiant, HARRIET WILLIAMS, (colored,) of Covington, County and State aforesaid, on oath says that on Tuesday morning she saw Mr. A. J. WHIPPS, in the pantry of his house, strip a little colored girl entirely naked and whip her with a raw-hide about fifteen minutes. The child's back is at present badly lacerated from the effects of the whipping. HARRIET WILLIAMS.

Affiant, LOUISA DAVIS, of Covington, County and State, aforesaid, on oath says that on Tuesday morning she was on an errand to Mr. DUNCAN's, next door to Mr. WHIPP's, when she saw Mr. WHIPPS with a raw-hide whipping a little colored girl named ELIZA. The girl was entirely naked. She looked on about five minutes and then left. LOUISA DAVIS.

GREAT BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.—A California paper says: "It has been extensively rumored in San Francisco for some weeks past that a great breach of promise case was on the *tapis*, which, unless 'settled' before being brought before the Courts, would create a sensation when brought to trial. A few days ago the matter was made public, by MARY L. SCHELL filing a complaint in the Fourth District Court, through JOHN J. LOVE, her attorney, demanding from Gen. HENRY M. NAGLEE the sum of $100,000 for an alleged breach of promise of marriage, which promise is claimed to have been made on or about the 1st day of June, 1859. The plaintiff avers that the defendant then promised to marry her, and has reiterated his intention of doing so at various times, in consequence of which she has remained single, and has at all times since been ready and willing to marry the defendant, but that defendant refused to comply with his agreement, and on the 26th day of June, 1865, married another lady in that city. It is rumored that the plaintiff will introduce in evidence over one hundred letters, written by the defendant, the contents of which are calculated to furnish food for scandal, and in which many of the most prominent men in the country are named, and their private characters and official acts commented upon in the bitterest spirit. Gen. NAGLEE's private opinions of the leading Generals in the army are said to be given, as well as of the administration of LINCOLN, with whom he was not on the best of terms."

MANUFACTURE OF WAFERS.—The mode of making the best quantity of wafers, as practised by the English manufacturers, is as follows: "Fine wheat flour is taken and mixed with white of eggs and isinglass into a very smooth paste, which is spread over the tin plates evenly and dried in an oven, several of the plates being placed one over the other to communicate a glossy surface to the wafers. When dry, the sheets of paste thus formed are laid up in a pile, about an inch or more in depth, and cut into circular pieces by a hollow punch, which is effected with great rapidity. The variety of colors that are ordinarily communicated to wafers is given to them in the paste by the usual pigments, in the dry, powdered state, or previously dissolved in the water employed. The French isinglass wafers, made in France, are formed of isinglass dissolved in water to the proper consistence which is poured out upon plates of glass provided with borders and laid upon a level table. To prevent the glue from sticking to the plates, a little gall, or other suitable material, is rubbed over them. Previously to the isinglass becoming quite dry, they are cut through along the borders. The leaves are then removed and cut with a hollow puncher, as in the case of other wafers. The various colors are also communicated to them by pigments while in a fluid state.

A CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—On Friday night last a lad named O'BRIEN, aged 16, son of Mr. DENNIS O'BRIEN, living in Ann-street, arose in his sleep, went through the window of his bed-room, which is situated in the attic of the house, and fell to the flag-sidewalk below, a distance of twenty feet. Singular to relate, and, fortunately for the lad, the only injury which he sustained by his fall was the spraining of an ankle, none of his bones being broken. The lad had been in the habit of driving his father's baggage wagon, and—as is related by a younger brother who slept with him—when he arose he began to speak about some baggage he had been directed to take to the boat, and tried to get the brother off in another direction to look up some other baggage. The brother attempted to wake him, but the lad, quite unconscious, started for the window, got out and had rather an unpleasant waking up from his slumbers.—*Newburgh Journal, Aug. 7.*

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
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Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	110	110¼	June, 7-30	104⅝	105
Coupon, '81	110	110¼	July, 7-30	104⅝	105
5-20 Regist'd, '62	105¾	106¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	113⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	109½	109¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	113½	113¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅝	106⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¾	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅝	106⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111½	111¾
10-40 Registered	95¾	96	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅜	110⅝
10-40 Coupon	99½	99¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	109¼	109½
N.Y. Bounty Loan	104¼	104½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅜	107⅝
Gold	148¾	148⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	107	107¼
August, 7-30	104⅝	105	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾

BANKING HOUSE

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JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

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NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

CITY OF QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS.

Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds.

Address or call on KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD.

No. 22 William-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.
A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them, for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of seven of the Second Mortgage Bonds. Such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this Company on or before the 17th day of August instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.
CHARLES A. RAPALLO, FRED. A. COE, JAMES C. BELL, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE "7.30" Coupons, maturing on the 15th inst., will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the U. S. Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LOST—THE FOLLOWING COUPONS OF THE Marietta and Cincinnati First Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 616, 1253, 881 to 900, 1185 to 1188, 1340 to 1343, 1414, 1671 to 1640, in all 101 Coupons. All persons are warned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for their recovery and return to
GIVEN, JONES & CO., No. 33 Broad-st.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 15th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

COPAKE IRON MINES.—A SPECIAL MEETing of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 29 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., on business of importance. CHAS. H. MILLS, President.

IRON WORKS—ONE-FIFTH OR A CONTROLling interest for sale or exchange; one bed, furnaces and timber lands; on canal and railroad; short distance from New-York; all in successful operation. Address IRON, Box No. 3,300 New-York Post-office.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and election of officers of the ROCKLAND CEMETERY will be held Aug. 15, at 12 M., at No. 1 Park-place. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, Secretary.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on bond and mortgage of real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. R. SALTONSTALL, No. 75 Nassau-st., Room No. 7.

$9,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for a term of years at 7 per cent. on improved City property. Apply to THOS. F. CUMMINGS, Treasurer, No. 56 Howard-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room 5, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1866.

A dividend of five per cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, NO. 25 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 14.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.
WM. H. REID, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE per cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 13th instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th instant to the date of payment.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6 per Cent., free from all taxes, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st proximo.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, August 1, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT free from Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th instant.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME CO., NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of September next, at their offic, No. 179 Hester-st.
JOSEPH BLACK, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.

CAPITAL	$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866	284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866	13,636

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months and an extra Dividend of Five per Cent. have this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, 6th August, free of Government tax.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-York Life Insurance and Trust Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend on the Capital Stock of the Company of Five (5) per Cent. Also, a surplus dividend of Five (5) per Cent., (together Ten (10) per Cent.,) free of Government tax, payable on demand.
AUG. 7, 1866. PHILIP R. KEARNY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLOTTE L. MINOR, as administratrix, &c., of FANNY M. CRANNELL and another, deceased, against ALSON ROBERTS and others—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled action, I, WILLIAM G. DAVIES, the Referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1866, at twelve o'clock, noon, by P. C. Bulkley, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground and dwelling-house thereon erected, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the southerly side of 10th-st., between Avenues C and D, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 10th-st. distant two hundred and thirteen feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of 10th-st. and Avenue C, being the centre of the party wall between the dwelling-house hereby granted and conveyed, and the dwelling-house adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly through the centre of the said party wall and on a line parallel with Avenue C ninety-two feet three inches, more or less, to a line equidistant from 9th and 10th sts.; thence easterly along the said last mentioned line twenty feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with Avenue C ninety-two feet three inches more or less, to the southerly line of 10th-st., and thence westerly along the said southerly line of 10th-st. twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.
WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
N. DANA WELLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
au7-2aw3wTu&Th*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery made in a cause, ALLEN against ALLEN and another, the persons claiming to be the next of kin, living at the death of SUSAN DeLANCEY, late of the Plough Hotel, Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, spinster, who died in or about the month of April, 1866, or the legal personal representative or representatives of such of them as have since died, are, by their solicitors, on or before the twenty-ninth day of October, 1866, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of said decree.

WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this seventeenth day of July, 1866.
R. B. CHURCH, Chief Clerk.
Fladgate, Clarke and Finch, plaintiff's solicitors, 40 Craven-street Strand, London. 1aw3wTh

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866.
LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.
je7-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.
LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.
Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. A8-1aw6m*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW ILLUMINATION.
THE
AMERICAN BURNING FLUID,
ENTIRELY NON-EXPLOSIVE.
ITS ADVANTAGES ARE:

1. It gives a light superior to either kerosene or gas.
2. The flame is as bright, clear and steady whether the lamp is full or whether the fluid is reduced to a mere thimbleful.
3. The wick requires trimming but once in two weeks.
4. Leaves no stain when spilled.
5. Is inflammable when brought in contact with flame, but is not explosive.
6. Is sold at a lower price than kerosene.

To prove that it is perfectly non-explosive it is submitted to the following tests:

1st. A lighted lamp is filled, and while in the act of filling, the fluid, both in the lamp and in the can, is set on fire.

2d. The same is repeated while the fluid is boiling hot.

No chemist or expert has yet been able to suggest any test or experiment which would cause this fluid to explode. For sale by the
AMERICAN BURNING FLUID COMPANY, No. 69 William-st., New-York.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

TO BE ADOPTED—A FINE, INTERESTING, healthy male infant. Address Mrs. SMITH, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LARGE REWARD OFFERED.

Stolen from the Continental Hotel, at Long Branch, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1866, the following-named articles of jewelry, viz.:
1 gold cross studded with diamonds.
1 gold bracelet set with diamonds.
5 fine cluster-diamond rings.
2 gold rings, 6 diamonds each.
1 pair sleeve-buttons, set with 2 solitaire diamonds each.
1 brooch set with diamonds, (blue enamel.)
1 gold pencil, with diamond.
20 gold buttons.
2 gold chains.
1 ladies' gold watch.
1 chronometer watch—Demauch, maker, Paris, and gold spectacles—all of the best French manufacture.

A reward of 25 per cent. on the valuation of all or part of the above-mentioned articles will be given for their recovery. A. H. THOMAS, No. 25 Chambers-st.

ASTROLOGY.

A BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, who has no equal in America, and is the lady who has advertised in this City and Boston, and $10,000 reward is offered to any one who can surpass her in giving correct information on lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, absent friends, and business matters of all kinds. If you have trouble, no matter how serious, she can allay it to you. She also prescribes for all diseases, and is making great cures. N. B.—This is no humbug; nor does she wish to impose upon the unwary. Please test her skill. Remember that is the only independent clairvoyant in this City. [illegible] Call and satisfy yourselves. Office No. 150 (old No. 111) East 23d-st., between 2d and Lexington avs.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER Clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

PROPOSALS.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL AT ALBANY.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS," ALBANY, July 25, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Aug. 1, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Aug. 16, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements in Eighth-avenue—From Forty-second to Fifty-eighth-street.

Second-avenue—From Houston to Fourteenth-street.

Thirteenth-street—From University-place to First-avenue.

Vestry-street—From Greenwich to West-street.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Elizabeth-street—From Bayard to Grand-street.
Spring-street—From Broadway to West-street.
Bleecker-street—From Broadway to Bowery.
Thirty-fourth-street—From Third-avenue to East River, and
Fifty-fifth-street—From Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Also, for a cobble pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-streets, and for crosswalks across Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Forty-sixth-street.

Also, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Bleecker-street—Between Charles and Perry streets.
Spring-street—Between Elizabeth-street and the Bowery.
Broadway—Between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
Eighth-avenue—Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.
First-avenue—Between Eighth and Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth, and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
Essex-street—Between Stanton and Rivington, Delancey and Broome, and Hester and Division streets.
Forty-eighth-street—Between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
First-avenue—Between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, with branches in Second-avenue and in Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets; and also sewer in
Forty-fifth-street—Between Fifth and Lexington avenues, with branches in Fifth, Madison and Fourth avenues.

Specifications and forms for bids can be had at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 18, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 10, 1866, for furnishing and putting up heating apparatus for the Custom-houses at Dubuque, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

The apparatus required may be of the hot-water system, low-pressure steam, or hot water and steam combined, and the bidders are required to furnish explicit descriptions or plans of the apparatus which they propose to put up, stating ratio of heating surface, whether of wrought or cast iron, to space heated, fuel consumed, &c. It must be of sufficient capacity and power to warm the rooms and keep them at a temperature of 70° during the coldest season, and must in all cases be furnished and put up complete, including screens to coils, within a reasonable time from date of order, and be in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.

The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.

Payments not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made upon certificates of authorized officers, the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during one whole Winter season.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Separate proposals may be made for each building if desired.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city, until THURSDAY, the 9th instant, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following supplies, viz:
2 tons Petroleum Paper, 38x40 inches.
1 ton Petroleum Paper, 56x80 inches.
Samples of which can be seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Whole quantity to be delivered within ten days from date of award.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for Petroleum Paper."
By order of
Brvt. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Asst. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES, Brevet Major, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Executive and Inspecting Officer.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Dep't.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act. WM. A. COBB, President.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:

For regulating, curbing and grading Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River.

Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. —Dated Street Department New-York, Aug. 9, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16 have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving the relatives of deceased soldiers $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties. The $100 and $50 bounty to soldiers cannot be applied for until the Secretary of War issues the proper forms and instructions—which will be about the 1st of September.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 30 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

ARMY OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY—INcreased pensions for soldiers and widows; officers who resigned or were discharged after April 9, 1865, and those on duty prior to muster, should apply for information regarding the allowances under the late act. Increase of pensions for disabled soldiers and widows who have children under 16 years, should procure new certificates. Apply to L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE.—A TUBULAR STEAM BOILER; 30 horse power; for sale low; taken out to make room for a larger one. Address J. MILNOR PECK, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY. Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

FOR ROCK-DIGGING MACHINES OF the most approved kind, address G. L. SHELDON Hartsville, Berkshire County, Mass.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

EIGHT HUNDRED FOR SALE.
No big profits. No dull trade.
Great rush for bargains.
C. WITTY, Warerooms No. 638 Broadway.

HORSES FOR SALE—ONE PAIR FINE large family horses, two fine saddle horses, large size; two trotters, time 2:36 and 2:45, single or double, 15 hands. Apply to C. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

HORSES FOR SALE.—TWO DARK GRAY fine carriage-horses, 15 hands; one large dark brown coupe horse, 16½ hands. Apply to WM. A. KOBBE, Nos. 37 and 39 Leonard-st.

A BARGAIN.—HORSE, WAGON, HARNESS, and work for sale, together or separate, at No. 120 East 19th-st.

HORSES TO BOARD—AT CALDWELL, N. J.; terms reasonable. For particulars, apply at Room No. 12, No. 120 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 130 and 132 East 28th-st., near 3d-av. D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palæontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to
Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 22 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. E. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.
Term opens Sept. 18.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept. 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 49 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 280 MADISON-AV.,
will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FEMALE DEPARTMENT,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The annual session will commence Sept. 10. For circulars address
MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.
For circulars address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address
Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The Winter session will commence MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1866. For circulars address STEWART PELHAM, Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Howard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.; Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDing School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 13. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 22 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 3. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 27 and 29 4th-st.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Including classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. D.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 2 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,
NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.

English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 9 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. E. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., or address Principal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 736 Broadway, established 1840; all who apply this month will be privileged to enter for the entire commercial course at the half prices of the Summer season. The regular charges will be resumed Sept. 3.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 36th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Stamford, Conn., reopens Sept. 13.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SINGING TEACHer (lady or gentleman) in a ladies' institute out of the City, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Inquire this morning, from 11 to 12 o'clock, at BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

WANTED—THREE GENTLEMEN TEACHERS, one as Principal, one for Classics, one for plain English; also, three lady teachers, two for vocal and piano music, and one for higher English; wages liberal. N. H. CAMP, No. 5 Beekman-st., school agent.

A LADY OF TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching music, French and English desires an engagement for September in a school or family; highest references given. Address INSTRUCTION, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FOR A YOUNG ladies' school in Brooklyn. Address W. A., *Herald* Office, stating qualifications and place of residence; answer for one week.

WANTED—SEPTEMBER 1, 1866, A LADY WHO is competent to teach the higher English branches at a young ladies' school in Brooklyn. Address A. G., Box No. 2,442 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS BY a young lady, thoroughly competent in French and music. Address No. 126 President-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED PROtestant woman as cook; understands meats, poultry and game; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; will do no washing; has good references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook in a small private family; is an excellent bread-maker; has no objection to assist in the washing and can be well recommended. Address No. 35 Trinity-place.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children or assist with chamberwork if required; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's cloths; the other chambermaid and waitress; has lived in her last place 7 years. Call at No. 647 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to take care of one or two growing children; is a good seamstress; has good City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 59 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman just landed from London, where she has lived as housemaid, waitress and plain sewer. Can be seen until engaged at Mrs. SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN JUST landed from London, who lived ten years in her last place, as cook. Can be seen till engaged at Mrs. SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing, and will make herself generally useful. City reference. Call at No. 164 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 128 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as chambermaid and to take care of children. Call at No. 302 West 16th-st., below 10th-av.

HOUSEKEEPING.—AN AMERICAN LADY is desirous of a position as housekeeper in a hotel or a public institution; has long experience. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 68 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND wife (Americans); no encumberance; the man as gardener and coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in both of its branches; the wife as seamstress, or as seamstress and chambermaid; has good reference to show. Address, for three days, GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY AN AMERICAN man and wife—the man as coachman and gardener, the woman to do general housework; good references from last employer and moderate wages asked. Call or address FRANK and KATE, No. 81 Nassau-st., room No. 9, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as groom and coachman in a private family; has the best of reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful. Address J. N., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as groom and coachman in a private family; will be found civil and obliging; good groom and careful driver; no objection to the country. Address J. M., at P. TRAINOR'S Saddlery, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener and coachman, who understands his business in all its branches; has been brought up to the business; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address for three days WILLIAM, Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MIDDLE-AGED Scotchman, a situation as light porter, but is willing to make himself useful in any position; is a good writer and accountant. Address P. R. McGREGOR, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, or No. 11 Wooster-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by a man who understands his business perfectly in either capacity; four years reference from his last employer; will work for moderate wages. Call on or address ROBERT, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, situations; the man as coachman and groom; the wife as waitress or cook; no objections to the country; good references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man, with good City references, as coachman and gardener; understands his business, and will work for $25 per month. Address or call on JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, (German,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has got the best of City references. Call or address JOSEPH, at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years old, on a gentleman's place to care horses, garden and make himself useful will work for $20 a month and found; good references given. Call or address PETER CONNELLY, 81 Nassau-st., Room 9.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SITUATION AS coachman, waiterman or farm-hand, by a respectable Englishman, just arrived; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 265 6th-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of city reference; has lived over eight years in his last place; has no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT, a situation as vegetable gardener; understands the business thoroughly; also the proper care of horses, and keeping a gentleman's place in order. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent male and female help for all branches of service. Apply at Employment Office, corner of 8th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH FIRST-class references, a situation as porter or watchman. Address J. T. D., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; the best of reference from last employer. Address T. O. N., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

TO THE PRESS AND OTHERS.—A young American, of good family and education, who has spent four years in Europe and speaks and writes French and German, desires employment. Address N. L. E., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING.—AN EXPERIENCED, practical book-keeper wishes a situation in a mercantile house. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman in a first-class family in the City or country; the best of reference. Address W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man of several years' experience in this country; is a first-class grape-grower; has the best of references. Address Y. Z., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A PROTESTANT man, who thoroughly understands the culture of fruits and vegetables, and can milk, to go about 20 miles from City; none others need apply; references required. Apply to W. H. PEYTON, No. 372 Bowery.

WANTED—A BANK BOOK-KEEPER. MUST be an American—a young man, very correct, methodical, neat and quick. Bonds required, $5,000. Salary, $1,000. Address Post-office, box No. 523, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress. One having experience, and bringing good references, may address Box No. 139 Newburgh, N. Y.; Scotch or English preferred.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 129 11th-st., corner 5th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

A RESPECTABLE FEMALE CAN HEAR of a good home for the Winter by addressing E. P. W., Box No. 772 Post-office, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION,

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New-York—

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, coffee, butter, beans and desiccated vegetables.

CLOTHING—Pea and round jackets; cloth, satinet and canvas duck trowsers; sheeting frocks, flannel over and under shirts, satinet and flannel, matresses, blankets, boots and shoes, caps, hats, handkerchiefs, mittens, socks, &c.

SMALL STORES—A quantity of tobacco, soap, ribbons, needles, jack-knives, scissors, razor-straps, brushes, buttons, candles, pepper and mustard.

ALSO, a lot of empty boxes and barrels.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.:

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.	35,000 pounds Iron Wire
34 Beardsley's Instruments.	66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
12 Augers.	108 Reels for Wire.
10 Crowbars.	43 Reel Stands, small.
4 Cutting Plyers.	10 Reel Stands, centre.
2 Dial Handles.	1 Platform Scale.
10 Hammers.	199 Insulators block.
7 Oilers.	1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
3 Pruning Knives.	23 Tool Boxes.
5 Large Reel Stands.	44 Full Reels.
18 Small Reel Stands.	73 Empty Reels.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.	67 Reel Stands.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.	16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.	6 Reel Handles.
6 Large Gear.	3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
6 Small Gear.	5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
8 Rings.	7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets).
72 Notices and Straps.	117 Iron Spikes.
288 Tumblers for Battery.	31 Insulated Bending Screws.
240 Porus Cups.	29 Rubber Rings.
162 (13¾ oz. A.o.d.) Platina Strips.	60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.	308 Zincs for Grove Battery.
290 pounds Mercury.	6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.
1,065 pounds Nitric Acid.	
5 carboys Sulphuric Acid.	
1,400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.	
2,300 Insulators, Bracket.	
50 Empty Carboys.	

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at Lincoln's Depot, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described LUMBER:

About	30,000 feet 2	inch oak plank.
About	50,000 feet 2½	inch oak plank.
About	110,000 feet 3	inch oak plank.
About	7,000 feet 3½	inch oak plank.
About	50,000 feet 4	inch oak plank.
About	10,000 feet 5	inch oak plank.
About	15,000 feet 1½	inch ash plank.
About	60,000 feet 3	inch ash plank.
About	20,000 feet 4	inch ash plank.
About	10,000 feet 2	inch hickory plank.
About	5,000 feet 3	inch hickory plank.
About	8,000 feet 4	inch hickory plank.
About	20,000 feet ¾	inch poplar boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1,000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet.

Terms: Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. Q. M. U. S. MILITARY R. R., No. 250 G-st.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

Two second-class serviceable locomotive engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

One tender truck; two small truck cars.

One hundred pairs second-hand car-wheels on axles.

Seventy tons "T" railroad iron (45 pounds to the yard,) nearly new; fifteen stoves, two fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, ten tons unserviceable railroad iron.

Twenty-five tons wrought and cast scrap iron, second-hand railroad spikes, chairs, rubber loops, broadaxes, mauls, platform and counter scales, lanterns, oars, desks, tables, and a variety of other articles.

Also, nine frame buildings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military railroad wharf, where the locomotives, railroad iron and car wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the railroad supply store, near the Orange and Alexandria depot.

Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock A.M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 28.

Eleven new box cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co., Kennet-square, Chester County, Penn., builders.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.
F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 14 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant carved rosewood and black walnut parlor suits, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, gilt cornices, rosewood and black walnut marble-top centre tables, do. etageres, Parian figures and vases, chrome lithographs, fine engravings, Wilton stair carpet, silver-plated rods, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Elegant carved black walnut extension-table, do. marble-top buffet, carved black walnut chairs, in green reps, do. lounge, silver-plated ware, China, crockery and glassware, rosewood, black walnut, library and sofa tables, black walnut hall-stand, do. hall chairs.

BEDROOMS—Elegant carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, comodes and chairs, tea bells, bolsters and pillows, hair, husk and straw mattresses, China toilet sets, spreads, comforters, sheets, &c.

ALSO,

An assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 14 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant carved rosewood and black-walnut parlor suites, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, gilt cornices, rosewood and black-walnut centre tables, do. etageres, Parian figures and vases, chrome lithographs, fine engravings, Wilton stair carpets, silver-plated rods, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Elegant carved black walnut extension table, do. marble-top buffet, carved black walnut chairs in green reps, do. lounge; silver-plated ware; china, crockery, and glassware; rosewood and black walnut library and sofa tables, black walnut hall stand, do. hall chairs.

BEDROOMS—Elegant carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, comodes and chairs; tea-bells, bolsters and pillows, hair, husk and straw mattresses; china toilet sets; spreads, comforters, sheets, &c.

ALSO,

An assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, at Fishkill, on the Hudson, on the 22d day of August inst., at 12 o'clock M., the beautiful country seat at Fishkill, on the Hudson, formerly owned by A. K. Chandler, Esq., containing about 6 acres of land well stocked with the choicest kinds of fruit. Upon the premises is a beautiful mansion, with piazza all around it, ice-house, brick barn and carriage-house, henneries, &c., &c. Everything in the most perfect order.

The river and mountain scenery cannot be equaled; but five minutes from depot.

For further particulars inquire of
JOSEPH L. SAVAGE, No. 26 Dey-st.,
or of H. N. HUSTIS, at Fishkill on the Hudson.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn:

Regular weekly sale of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bedding, mirrors, carpets, stoves, parlor safe, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, the balance of the notes, accounts, claims and assets of The American Oil Company. S. JAUDON and S. B. GREGORY, Trustees.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, AT 11 o'clock, within the store, 45 boxes fresh Messina ORANGES.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE, Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS. The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:
ERICSSON, 2,000 tons, A. B. LOWBER commanding, THURSDAY, 23d August.
CIRCASSIAN, 2,010 tons, THOS. S. BILLS commanding, WEDNESDAY, 12th September.
ERICSSON........WEDNESDAY........10th October.
CIRCASSIAN........WEDNESDAY........7th November.
ERICSSON........WEDNESDAY........5th December.

Passage to Antwerp or Havre: First cabin, $[illegible]; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50, payable in gold or its equivalent.

For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.

An experienced Surgeon on hand.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents, No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
HELVETIA........Ogilvie........SATURDAY, Aug. 11
ERIN........Cutting........SATURDAY, Aug. 18
DENMARK........Thompson........SATURDAY, Aug. 25
THE QUEEN........Grogan........SATURDAY, Sept. 1
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN........Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN........Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon........$100 | Lower Saloon........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
LAFAYETTE........LAMARIE....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Sept. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 7½ o'clock, at the latest. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY........Aug. 11
CITY OF DUBLIN........WEDNESDAY........Aug. 15
ETNA........SATURDAY........Aug. 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER........WEDNESDAY........Aug. 22
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY........Aug. 25
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin........$90 | Steerage........$30
First Cabin to London........95 | Steerage to London........34
First Cabin to Paris........105 | Steerage to Paris........40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power........16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power..30th August
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
PALMYRA........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.
TARIFA........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.
TRIPOLI........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.

For further information, freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:
TAMPICO........about........1st September
FLORIDA........about........1st October
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 86 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKATA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 26.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 21 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 5 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 21st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 26 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 5 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA. ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH. THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement Goods, $1 35@$1 50 per cubic foot. | Weight Goods, 2½@3 cents per pound.
Payable in San Francisco.

All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.

One of the favorite and elegant steamers, QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRENADA, will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st., EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points, AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO
Columbia........$27 00 | West Point........$38 00
Augusta........27 00 | Montgomery........41 00
Atlanta........34 00 | Mobile........51 95
and New-Orleans, $55, which includes all charges except meals on railroads.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE A 1 steamship GRANADA, is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14 East River. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, BY THE EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.

EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River. New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866. Passage tickets issued through to
Augusta........$27 00 | Montgomery........$41 00
Macon........31 00 | Atlanta........34 00
Columbus........35 00 | Mobile........51 95
Albany........35 00 | New-Orleans........55 00
Eufaula........35 00

Every charge included except meals on the railroads. Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays. Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily. Bills of lading given for through freight.

ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M.

SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.

Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES........Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to
Augusta........$27 | Eufaula........$35 | Montgomery........$41 00
Macon........31 | Albany........35 | Mobile........51 95
Columbus........35 | Atlanta........34 | New-Orleans........55 00
which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class Steamship PERIT, W. H. GARDINER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamers of this line have resumed their weekly trips, and the steamship MARMION, Capt. L. L. HAZARD, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, 1866, at 3 P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st., corner Cedar.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st. C. K. GARRISON, President.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL follows on the 18th.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, THE SAME DAY, Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.

NEW LINE. On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat META will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 3, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.

To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—An excursion takes place, by the solicitation of our friends, Aug. 22, 1866. Come get your tickets and circulars at No. 4 City Hall-place, one door from Chambers-st., third floor. Come male and female, we want all our friends to be with us. Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman. WM. H. BROWN, Sec. pro tem.

MILLINERY.

GLADIATOR HATS AND TURBANS AT L. BINNS' immense millinery, No. 377 Broadway, opposite Bible's Theatre. Great bargains in feathers; willow and pheasant hats at $1 and upward. Millinery retail and wholesale.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York, connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City. M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way, Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3. W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 2, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 3, 9 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 3, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 4, 12 M.	Saturday, Aug. 4, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 5, 2¾ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 6, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 3¾ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 3 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 8, 6¼ A.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 3½ P.M.	

Superior accommodations, and great care taken of horses and carriages.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy, Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Montreal........$11 40
New-York to Saratoga........3 45
New-York to Syracuse........5 05
New-York to Rochester........6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls..8 25

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOS. COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 27 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE.—Steamer SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip on SUNDAY, Aug. 12, at 9 A. M., for College Point, Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 3½ P. M., New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th and 34th sts., each way.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.

4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su 't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.

10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.

3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.

4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.

5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN MOWBRAY RETIRES FROM THE FIRM. OLIVER MOWBRAY CONTINUES THE BUSINESS, AND ASSUMES IN ADDITION THE GENERAL DRY GOODS AT THEIR OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND, NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORSYTH.

The present stock in No. 214 Bowery consists of cloaks, shawls, silks and cloths, which we have marked down to such a low figure as must insure their speedy sale. If not sold by Aug. 15 the balance will be sold at auction. Store to let and fixtures for sale. O. & J. MOWBRAY.

The store No. 214 Bowery is 100 feet deep and 25 feet front; first, second and third floors for business purposes. The dwelling part has all the improvements, and in complete order.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS. BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c. FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

$9.—HATS FREE OF CHARGE.—OWING to the large and steady increase of trade at our retail branch, and the great popularity of our low-price system, for retailing men's furnishing goods, we have the pleasure to announce to the public that on and after MONDAY, Aug. 6, we shall give to every buyer of $5 worth of goods at one time at our retail department, a numbered check, a duplicate of which will be kept by us. At the close of business on Saturday night of each week we shall place the checks into a box, and allow any gentleman present to draw one therefrom, the number of which will be published in Monday morning's TIMES, 8th page. The person holding said number, upon calling at No. 3 Park-row will be presented, free of charge, with an order on Beebe, of Broadway, or Vail, of Fulton-st., for one best $9 silk hat, to be made to measure. We shall continue, as heretofore, to sell furnishing goods lower than any other house in the City, so that, aside from the good prospect of getting a hat for nothing, there is every inducement for gentlemen to buy their shirts, collars, hosiery, gloves, ties, under-wear, &c., at our retail house. P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, importers of "Men's Furnishings," No. 36 Warren-st. Retail department, No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. N. B. Persons buying over $5 worth will receive a check for every $5 worth bought. Persons not wanting a hat will receive $9 worth of furnishing goods free of charge.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.

We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it; two miles from the Village of Aylett's, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road, the location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2½ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Village of Ayletts, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Ayletts Post-office, King William County.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR., REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 96, Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSES.

FIVE AT $100,000 EACH, AND OTHERS, FOR SALE BY S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE. The undersigned offers for sale "Elmwood Lodge," the late residence of James D. Johnson, Esq.; it is situated on the corner of two fine avenues in the town of Fairfield, but only one mile from Bridgeport city depot, the horse-cars running to the grounds; the property consists of about 18 acres of fine land—fronting three streets—three dwelling-houses, one an elegant villa supplied throughout with water and gas, also a grapery, coach-house and stable, two good barns and other outbuildings, fruit and ornamental trees in abundance; the property is one of the finest in Fairfield County, and is rapidly improving in value; will be sold on easy terms, the owner being about to go to Europe. Apply to S. H. WALES, Executor, Office *Scientific American*, 37 Park-row.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURGH, N. Y., AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., on MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., ten elegant building sites on the west bank of the Hudson, about 1½ miles north of the City of Newburgh, containing from 8 to 17½ acres each, and together constituting the farm of the late Daniel A. Deyo, deceased, and are to be sold to close his estate. Said sites are unsurpassed for location, and command extensive views of the Hudson, Highlands and surrounding country. Title perfect. For particulars apply to HASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, &c.; or to T. BINGHAM, Auctioneer, Newburgh; or to T. J. DEYO, on the premises.

EAST TENNESSEE.—DODGE'S CELEbrated Nursery and Fruit Farm at "Pomona," Cumberland Co., Tenn., for sale. The finest fruit farm in the State. Seven first premiums, successively, at the State Fairs. Large grafted orchards in heavy bearing, and several thousand young trees in nursery. 650 acres, part prairie; on turnpike and new railroad; valuable fruit, produce and stock farm. Rare opportunity, a bargain for cash. Title perfect. Send for particular description to CLINTON RICE, 200 Broadway, New-York.

A LARGE ELEGANT GRANITE RESIDENCE, 100 feet front, black walnut finish, large fine outbuildings and cottage, with 80 or more acres, superior and highly cultivated land, large beautiful shade trees, lawns, &c., and fruit in great abundance. (finest place on the Hudson,) half mile water front. For sale very low or exchange for City property. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A CHARMING SEA-SHORE PLACE of 38 acres, on the south side of Staten Island, within about one hour of the City; water front 600 feet; magnificent view; ground high; several beautiful knolls for building; an admirable place for a club or two or three friends to improve; there is a plain farm-house and barn on the premises. Price $12,000, one half on mortgage; will divide the place and sell one-half if desired. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A PROductive farm in high state of cultivation, on or near the Hudson River, first-class City property, consisting of a superb brown-stone house, four stories, with all the modern improvements, 23x55; lot 170 feet deep, with a fine brick stable on the rear, and six lots adjoining. Apply or address R. B. CALDWELL & CO., Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE HOUSE AND LOT, WITH A warrantee deed, and immediate possession; it is not quite 22x50, lot 100, and in one of the best blocks of brown-stone houses up town; location first class; four stories, basement and counter-cellar, and finished in the most splendid manner; must be sold. Apply to J. J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE HILLSIDE COUNTRY SEAT, Branford, Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, 7 miles from New-Haven, 1¼ miles from sea shore; 5 acres of land, modern house, fifteen rooms, stable, ice-house, hennery and outbuildings, all nearly new; choice fruit and ornamental trees and vines; near churches, post-office and railroad depot. For particulars, inquire of GEO. COMINGS, No. 62 Walker-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PLANTATIONS IN Alabama; two plantations in Dallas County, Ala., 10 miles from the river and 25 miles from Selma, containing about 1,600 acres choice land, part under cultivation; 100 resident freedmen now working on both plantations; terms liberal; titles good. For further particulars, apply to D. R. HITCHCOCK & SON, No. 160 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

$13,500.—FINE THREE-STORY high-stoop house, in superior order, East 28th-st.; possession. Also, first-class full-sized four-story brown-stone house, 37th-st., near 5th-av. Others, furnished and unfurnished, $10,000 to $100,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—SEVERAL FINE residences for sale, with immediate possession; prices $6,500 and upward. Also, building plots and lots for sale in every part of the town; easy access by horse cars every ten minutes. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

DESIRABLE BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—One lot on Amity-st., between Clinton and Court, one on Clinton-st., between Pacific and Amity; first class neighborhood; restricted to building; first class private dwellings. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

A PARTY RENTING A NICE THREE-story brick house in Brooklyn is desirous of exchanging with some one having a home equally as good in Jersey City; house has all the modern improvements, and neighborhood first class. Address J. B. W., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR A BREWERY, packing-house, stables, &c., the five valuable lots of ground, with the substantial brick building thereon, Nos. 184 to 192 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., being 125 feet front by 98.9 feet in depth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE, TWO first-class tenement-houses, corner of 1st-av. and 26th-st., 25x50x80, four stories; rent for $3,100. Price $19,500. Must be sold, or would be offered separately. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF THE late Dr. Creighton's farm, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson; 27 miles from City; ½ mile from station. Inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, Westchester County.

PRODUCTIVE FARMS IN SARATOGA, Fulton, Ulster and Dutchess counties. Also in Somerset, Union, Middlesex and Morris counties, New-Jersey. Cheap. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR Madison-square; first-class, four-story, brown stone, full front, and elegantly furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DOUBLE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house and lot, on 22d-st., near 8th-av.; in first-rate order. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a small house in New-York or vicinity; is one hour distant by railroad. Address NEW-JERSEY, *Tribune* Office.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, Nos. 89, 91 and 93 60th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A FARM of 175 acres, in Sullivan County, 48 acres in Rockland, and 62 in Monmouth, N. J. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FARMS in Somerset County, the garden of New-Jersey; several choice fruit farms; prices low. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE NEAR ENGLEwood; 45 minutes by rail; large buildings, choice fruit; price low. Also, places at Summit, Chatham and Madison. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

A STYLISH NEW HOUSE WITH MODERN improvements, corner of 3d-st., and 5th-av., Brooklyn; the location is unsurpassed, being but a short distance from Prospect Park. H. L. RIDER, 39 Pine-st.

TWO STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOUSES on Murray Hill, in 37th and 38th sts., adjoining 5th-av.; possession can be had immediately. Apply to SMITH & HARDENBERGH, 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE COTTAGE house on the southeast corner of 1st-av. and 124th-st. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—STABLES; SEVERAL DESIRAble stables, well located; superior built. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE RESIDENCE of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av., with 6 lots. Apply on the premises.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR ONE MONTH A FURNISHED cottage in New-Jersey, one hour's ride from the city by rail. Address, with reference, Box 163 *Times* Office.

STORE TO LET IN THE BOWERY; the best location in New-York for business purposes; No. 214 Bowery, full lot building, covering the whole 100 feet, 1st, 2d, and 3d floors, for business purposes; the dwelling part has all the improvements, and is in complete order. O. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., or No. 214 Bowery.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let in suits or single, in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to the cars. No. 63 West 11th-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts. Best of references required.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, A FURnished cottage; house 9 rooms; one acre in garden, lawns, &c.; coach and out houses; convenient to depot; first-class neighborhood; possession immediately; one choice place to let unfurnished. A. B. MILLS, 156th-st. and 10th-av., and No. 117, Room No. 24.

TO LET—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE; new, handsome furniture, two acres, lawn and shade; carriage-house with stalls for three horses; thirty minutes from the City and ten minutes from depot at Spuyten Duyvil. Apply to E. H. MEAD, office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED DWELLING NO. 32 Clymer-st., Williamsburgh, in the most healthy and fashionable part of the city, three doors east of Bedford-av. The owner desires to board with the tenant. It will not be let to a family of over four persons; possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE IN ST. FELIX-st., Brooklyn, consisting of kitchen, two parlors, bedrooms and use of bathroom; house new and ready to occupy on or before Oct. 1. Apply to A. BEDFORD, No. 550 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS ON CANAL-ST., FOR any business; all improvements; two stores. Lofts and rooms on Broadway. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

OFFICE TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 9 Spruce-st. Possession given immediately.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—A SMALL FAMILY REquire a cottage house in good order and situated in a pleasant neighborhood. It must be within one hour's ride of the New-York City Hall; no objection to crossing the ferries. Address, stating terms, PERMANENT TENANT, Box No. 12 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY strictly private; good neighborhood more important than size of house; and within one hour's ride of City Hall, New-York; rent not to exceed $600. A responsible tenant may be had by addressing J. H., Box No. 5,036 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL PRIVATE family desire to obtain, for one or more years, a genteel house not less than 25 feet wide, situated near 5th-av. and not above 42d-st.; it will be taken furnished or not. Address W. H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A FURnished or partially furnished house, in a good location up town, for a family of five adult persons. Rent not to exceed $200 per month. Address Box No. 2,440 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO RENT, A PLEASANTLY SITUated house in the country, (Englewood preferred,) with small quantity of ground, shade trees, &c., and within an hour's ride of New-York. Address, with full particulars, A. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NICE RESIDENCE WITH LANDS attached within reasonable distance of New-York State. Address, with full particulars, size, price, location, view, &c., DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, Box No. 2,426 Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE AND lot, between 28th and 49th sts., from 4th to 7th avs. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEmen, or a gentleman and wife, can obtain first-class permanent accommodations in a beautiful location near Stuyvesant-square, by applying to HOME, Box No. 511 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD FOR himself and wife in a private family in Brooklyn, from about the 20th October next, for the Winter. Terms must be moderate, location convenient to the ferries; references exchanged. Address H., Box No. 4,575 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A large-sized room, with board in a private family and central location; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, HOME, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT board—location very pleasant—at No. 44 West 21st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer, with the use of a carriage house, in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE. This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer *Nelly White* leaves foot of Barclay-st., and the *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer *Wm. Cook* leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—A DELIGHTful resort, affording at once the advantages of city and country life, can be found at No. 83 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. The rooms are first-class, pleasantly located, away from the dust and noise of the city, and command a fine view of New-York Harbor and metropolis. In connection with this establishment is the TURKISH BATH in successful operation. Its cleansing properties are unapproachable, and it is one of the greatest physical luxuries, nor is there any agent so powerful to renovate and restore the diseased or enfeebled system. Good board and immunity from cholera can be secured by a limited number desiring to avail themselves of the bath in connection with other hygienic agencies. CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M. D.

PRIVATE BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—Three or four families can obtain board at moderate rates at the Texido Mansion, Flushing, L. I.; the grounds are extensive and well shaded, with a fine view of Flushing Bay and River; it is within one hour of the City; twelve trains running daily. For particulars apply on the premises, or address Mrs. J. FOWLER, Box No. 13 Flushing Post-office.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDrooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired; City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries. Address A., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in a private family near Mendham, seven miles from Morristown, N. J.; the location is delightful, and within easy access of New-York City. Address F., Box No. 49 Mendham Post-office, Morris County, N. J.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE "Summer Boarding House," Coytesville, N. J. Adults $10, children $6. Fort Lee boats four times a day. JOSEPH COYTE.

APARTMENTS.—THREE ROOMS AT WASHington Heights to let; possession immediately. Inquire of or address Mrs. RIDDER, Washington Heights.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson—Four nice large rooms to let from 3d August. Address C. H. RING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained in a private family at Fairfield, Conn. Address A. B. THORP, Fairfield, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WINDERMERE HOUSE—GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The proprietors having purchased this house, have opened it for families and single persons. Fine fishing, boating, &c. Carriages meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 A. M., via Erie Railroad, at Monroe, on Mondays and Wednesdays, and 4½ P. M. on Saturdays. After July 1 will run daily. Address M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & PENDLETON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

(Signed,) MORTOMER L. FOWLER. WILLIAM H. OSGOOD. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & CO., and will continue the business as Bankers and Brokers, at No. 46 Exchange-place.

(Signed,) MORTOMER L. FOWLER. WILLIAM H. OSGOOD. GEORGE W. WILSON.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF S. HUTCHINSON & CO. has been dissolved, by the death of JEREMIAH REEVE. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, under same style, at Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

SAML. HUTCHINSON, JOSIAH R. HUTCHINSON, CHAS. J. HOWELL.

AUG. 6, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking, stock, gold, collection and exchange business, under firm name of CRAVEN & CO., No. 74 Wall-st. ISHI CRAVEN, LOUIS MANLEY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

THE FIRM OF WILSON & REDMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

(Signed,) GEORGE W. WILSON. WILLIAM REDMOND, JR.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.

New patent for sale. Small capital required. Universal demand. Apply for particulars to G. H. BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st., basement, New-York.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WITH LONG experience in the produce commission (Western and Southern) business in this City, and small capital, desires a connection with a party with liberal means. Principals only address [illegible], Post-office Box No. 2,[illegible].

FOR SALE—A SMALL MANUFACTURING business in full operation, and well established; machinery nearly new; will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. [illegible] WATERBURY, [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTY TO ENGAGE IN A FIRST-class cash manufacturing business. Reliable and very profitable. Apply to JACKSON, [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO DISPOSE of his shoe manufacturing business, machinery and good-will. Address CONNECTICUT, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TEA AND COFFEE STORE FOR SALE in one of the best locations in the City, doing a business of $[illegible],000 per annum. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ENJOYABLY COOL.

MR. G. L. FOX'S SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME. MR. G. L. FOX. MISS KATE PENNOYER. MR. C. K. FOX. and the full and efficient GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8, in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.

In the elegant SPACIOUS SALOONS. SPACIOUS SALOONS. MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER. A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 136 pounds. THREE DWARFS. GLASSBLOWERS. CIRCASSIAN GIRL. TWO NYL-GHAUS. LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE. AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES. BLACK SWANS. THE AFRICAN VULTURE. THE ADJUTANT. LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO. ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS, largest collection ever seen in America. LIVING 3-HORNED BULL. A FAWN. LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS. 125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS, taken from drawings made from Life, constituting the most extensive INDIAN PORTRAIT-GALLERY IN THE WORLD. Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. Wax Figures. Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 100,000 other Curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

THE HANLON BROTHERS, VERSATILE COMPANY, Will commence a brief season on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, with their STAR TROUPE OF GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, DANCERS, PANTOMIMISTS, VOCALISTS, ETC., prominent in which are THE HANLON BROTHERS, THOMAS, EDWARD and FREDERICK.

The Seigrist Family, Signorita Stella, the unapproachable tight-rope dancer; Master George, the Child Wonder, upon the trapeze; Signorita Gallati, premiere danseuse of the world; the celebrated Caron Family, Pantomimists from the Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris; G. W. Smith, the renowned Ballet Master; Chas. E. Collins, the Happy Old Man and Versatile Comedian; the three Infant Prodigies, Tom, Dick and Harry, aged three, four and six years, together with a complete Corps de Ballet.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Engagement for Six Nights Only of the NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION. THE NICOLO TROUPE, in their acts—the SPORTS OF ATLAS, LIVING LADDER AND AERIAL BARS, BY TALLEEN BROTHERS. ROBERTO NICOLO, THE WONDER OF THE AGE, in his Aerial Flight of One Hundred Feet, the most Wonderful Gymnast of modern times.

First appearance of R. W. Smith, Billy Blair, L. M. Rees, and the Great Wray.

Millie Delphine, and the beautiful danseuse Mlle. Victoria Ross in a grand OLLA PODRIDA of amusement.

GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ P. M.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INvited to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 6th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th st., corner of 4th-av. THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES Manufactory and Warerooms, No 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Young men wishing to lead a quiet life, to overcome the force of solitary habits, to regain health shattered by excesses, may consult in sacred confidence a physician of high character and great experience. Two valuable medical books sent free on receipt of postage, 25 cents. Dr. VANDERPOOL, No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York City.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. KING, OLD FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 126 9th-st., near Broadway. Relief in 24 hours. Consultation free.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. R. WARNER, Publ'rs, 1 Vesey-st.

A NEW REMEDY FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE—Safe and sure at one interview. Dr. SELDEN, No. 222 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the counsel of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $1 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER........Director.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, 1866.

Third week and continuation of the very successful presentation of the GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR FAIRY LEGEND. THE ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH. Which nightly enjoys a success of the most positive and rare order. DECIDED HIT of the PROTEAN FAIRIES, the WEBB SISTERS. WEBB SISTERS. As MINNA and LADY ULLA in the Spectacle. VERY GREAT SUCCESS Of the ENTIRE CAST, conceded one of THE VERY STRONGEST Presented in a spectacular play within many years. Misses KATE NEWTON, THERESA WOOD, Mrs. SAUNDERS. Messrs. GEORGE CLARKE, E. LAMB, WARD, WHITING, FOSTER, and others of marked excellence. THE DELIGHTFUL TRANSFORMATION concluding the first act, continues to charm, with its GRAND SCENIC DISPLAY, ENTRANCING MUSIC, DREAMY CHORUSES and the PLEASING DANCES of M'lle THERESA WOOD and Miss MILLIE FOWLER. First introduction of A GORGEOUS FINALE. THE ELFIN DELL. THE ELFIN DELL. THE ELFIN DELL. THE ELFIN DELL. THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS, engaged expressly to sustain the brilliant choruses with which the play is replete, in addition to several entirely new compositions, prepared expressly for this presentation of the spectacle, render charming things from "Undine," "Lurline," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Night in Grenada," which nightly secure enthusiastic repetitions. THE ICE WITCH is a legend of the North of Europe, and is written up by the dramatist, Mr. BUCKSTONE, to present its most pleasing features in a Grand Spectacular Form. It is believed that no other presentation of this play, within its existence of nearly forty years, has ever contained so many features of excellence. Replete with scenic effects, from the rising of the curtain to the finale, of the most gorgeous and brilliant character, from the very able pencils of Messrs. E. HAYES and D. A. STRONG, permeated with weird and fairy-like music, composed expressly for this performance of the story, by Mr. THOMAS BAKER, embracing the choral gems of several operas entirely new to this public, costumed with the luxuriant freedom of a mystic legend,—full to repletion with ever varying incident, it cannot fail to DELIGHT.

WALLACK'S.

NINTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR IRISH COMEDIAN, MR. DAN BRYANT. UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA. SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. SHAMUS O'BRIEN........Mr. DAN BRYANT with the great patriotic song entitled the GREEN ABOVE THE RED, written expressly for him by J. B. LEVERICH, and received every evening with the greatest enthusiasm.

Sir Perry Downs, an English Tourist, Mr. A. H. Davenport. Other characters by Messrs. C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, J. F. Hagan, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.

In the course of the piece the great RUCTION JIG, by the characters, pronounced a great success.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN EVERY NIGHT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.

The new drama of the PHANTOM OF TORMENAR. New scenery, grand effects and powerful cast. First time of the new piece of the GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS, AT TERRACE GARDEN. 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THIS THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 9, at 8 o'clock, THE FIFTY-SIXTH OF THEO. THOMAS' BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:
1. March—"Avant"........Gungl
2. Overture—"Ilka"........Doppler
3. Waltz—"Village Swallows"........Strauss
4. Selection—"Zampa"........Herold
5. Overture—"Titus"........Mozart
6. Styrer Laendler—"S'Hoamweh" (by request)..Lanner With Violin Obligato by Theo. Thomas.
7. Polka—"Anvil"........Barlow
8. Grand Duet and Finale—"Huguenots" (4th Act)........Meyerbeer
9. Overture—"Massaniello"........Auber
10. Quartette—"Rigoletto"........Verdi
11. March—Potpourri........Bach

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, July 28, 1866.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR:—Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton;

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Thomas G. Alvord;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of James K. Bates;

—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

A Register, in place of John McCool;

A Recorder, in place of John K. Hackett, who was appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John T. Hoffman;

A Surrogate, in place of Gideon J. Tucker;

Two Supervisors, in the places of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart;

A Coroner, in the place of Louis Naumann, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Edward Collins;

—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 181 of Laws of 1866, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An act to provide for submitting to the people the question: Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chap. 181.

AN ACT to provide for submitting to the People the question, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" Passed March 19, 1866.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, there shall be provided for the poll of each election district, and kept thereat by the Inspectors of Election of such district, a box marked "Convention," proper for the reception of ballots. Every person in such district qualified to vote at such election for members of the Legislature, may vote at such poll a ballot, either written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, on which shall be inscribed the words, "For a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same," or the words, "Against a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same." Such ballot shall be indorsed "Convention," and shall be received by said Inspectors of Election, and shall be deposited in said ballot-box. The poll-lists for the said election shall be so prepared and kept that there shall be a column therein containing a mark or figure for each voter who shall vote one of such ballots, which column shall be headed "Convention." All the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and all laws amendatory thereof," and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting," passed April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage," passed May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to the proceedings under this act.

The Secretary of State shall, immediately after the assembling of the next Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, report thereto the result of the election herein provided for.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Yours respectfully, FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, ss:

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

DATED NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap. 480, Laws of 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. Eighth Collection District of New-York, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.—Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax, under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of fifteen days (Sundays excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 896 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; and immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit, on the 11th day of August, 1866, and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to any alleged erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors.

The lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses, and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, yachts, silver plate and other enumerated articles, for the year ending May 1, 1867, and the taxes on incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865.

The law requires all appeals to be in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and to state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of. A. J. BLEECKER, Assessor, No. 896 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Aug[illegible], 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the [illegible] of August, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of September, 1866:

A panel of 30 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 106 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

ment that a piece of news which so nearly concerns them should have been kept from their knowledge for a period of twenty-four hours. Three days ago the principal Ministers of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt held a conference, at which it was resolved to come to an understanding with Prussia as soon as possible. Baron VON DER PFORDTEN, the Bavarian Minister-President, came here on Saturday in order to take part in the negotiations for peace, and it is said that he greatly wished to accompany Counts DEGENFIELD and CAROLYI to the Prussian headquarters. At Munich M. VON DER PFORDTEN is suspected of having played a double game, and here it is not forgotten that at the time the Gastein Convention was signed he had a private interview with Count BISMARK, with whom he was supposed to have come to a satisfactory understanding. For a time there was some talk of Count BLOME's going with Count CAROLYI to the Prussian headquarters, but eventually the idea was relinquished and Baron BRENNER sent in his stead. M. DE BLOME, who drew up the Gastein Convention, does not enjoy the confidence of the Austrian public, and it is somewhat doubtful whether he is a *persona grata* with the King of Prussia and his all-powerful Minister. In the diplomatic world it is confidently expected that the preliminaries of peace will soon be agreed on, as Austria will consent to withdraw from the Germanic Confederation and to cede the Elbe Duchies to Prussia. "Possibly," says a well-informed person of my acquaintance, "she may agree to pay a part of the expenses incurred by Prussia during the war, though she will not fail to bring into the account, as a set-off against her claims, the enormous contributions which the Prussian commanders have levied in Bohemia, Austrian Silesia, and Moravia. The settlement of the Saxon and Hanoverian questions will be a difficult task for the diplomatists, as the Emperor of Austria considers himself bound in honor steadfastly to uphold the sovereign rights and privileges of his faithful allies the Kings of Saxony and Hanover. The latter vows that he will emigrate to England rather than consent to the vassal of the King of Prussia, and he is the very man to keep his word."

Yesterday a Grand Council, at which the Emperor presided, was held at Court. The persons present were, the King of Saxony, the King of Hanover, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Prince of Wurtemberg, the Crown Princes of Saxony and Hanover, the Austrian Ministers MENSDORFF, ESTERHAZY and FRANK, (War;) the Saxon Ministers BAUST and RABENHORST; the Hanoverian Minister PLATEN; the Bavarian Minister VON DER PFORDTEN, and Count BLOME. It need hardly be said that the public is still in ignorance of what passed.

At an early hour this morning the following official telegram was posted in the city and in the suburbs:

From the Headquarters of the Army now in the field (operirende Armée).

VIENNA, July 22—6 o'clock, Evening.

The brigade, under the command of Col. MONDEL, which was reenforced by the Fourteenth Regiment of the line and several squadrons and batteries belonging to the Second Corps d'Armée, to-day victoriously repulsed the attack, which the enemy, who was superior in force, made on Blumenau, which is northwest of Presburg.

The presses for making bank notes have been removed from this city to Buda. The telegraphic communication between Vienna and Pesth has been interrupted on the left bank of the Danube for the last five days, and the telegraph on the right bank of the river is only used for State purposes. The inhabitants of the country districts in Hungary display not the least inclination to serve the State as volunteers.

Prussian Declaration of Belief in Peace.

Correspondence of the London News.

BERLIN, Friday, July 27, 1866.

The *Zeidlersche Correspondenz* of to-day says: "Peace will probably be concluded very shortly. The future position of those Princes who have been forced by recent events to quit their dominions, must be reserved for special arrangement between them and the King of Prussia, and for the approval of a German Parliament, as the countries occupied by the Prussians cannot all be treated alike. The mediatory efforts of the Grand Duke of Baden, in relation to Southern Germany, will probably meet with a speedy and favorable result."

The following Royal order has been promulgated here to-day:

Whereas, I am desirous of opening the Diet in person, and shall possibly be able to do so next week, I hereby postpone the opening which had been fixed for the 30th inst., reserving to myself to determine the precise date on which the Chambers shall meet.

NIKOLSBURG, July 22. WILHELM.

An address of the inhabitants of Norden, East Friesland, to the King of Prussia, has arrived here for transmission to His Majesty. The address expresses the wish for the union of the whole of Hanover with Prussia.

Italy and the Armistice.

From the Official Gazette, Florence, July 24.

The proposals of the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Governments of Austria and Prussia have been accepted by the Courts of Berlin and Vienna as the basis of an armistice. Prussia communicated to the Italian Government her acceptance of the proposals, this acceptance having been given upon condition of their receiving Italy's assent, in accordance with the mutual engagements entered into by Prussia and Italy.

In consequence of this communication, Italy has declared her readiness to consent to a suspension of hostilities for eight days, on condition of reciprocal conduct on the part of Austria. During this period the negotiations will be continued, in order that an armistice may be concluded of which the conditions map be accepted as the preliminaries of an honorable peace.

The Exclusion of Austria from Germany.

From the Ost Deutsche Post, (Vienna.)

The removal of Austria from Germany is worse than the loss of Lombardy and Venetia. These two provinces were merely the advanced posts of the empire. Austria could exist without them—perhaps be stronger without them. But the union with Germany is the thread to which the existence of Austria is attached. Cut this thread, and there will remain indeed some provinces mechanically held together as long as the force of attraction which unites them subsists; but as to an Austria such as she has been known in history, it will exist no longer. By excluding the Austrian empire from Germany, whose crown was worn for six centuries by the Hapsburg's history is reversed. We say it without disguise—such a peace may be imposed *on* us, but it is unendurable. The moment the treaty of peace is signed our sole thought will be to recommence the war, and to make the necessary preparations.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Operations Still Pushed Forward.

Berlin, July 23, Correspondence of the London Times.

I do not know whether the conclusion of peace is so inevitable as the French telegrams would have us believe? Military preparations, at any rate are being carried on with untiring energy, and orders were issued to-day which would not have been given were the war considered at an end. Apart from some which it would be premature as yet to divulge, the Hungarian Legion, formed of prisoners of war, has been sent on to Southern Silesia to invade Hungary on the expiration of the armistice. This body consists of 9,000 men, with cavalry and artillery of its own, and will be commanded by Gens. KLAPKA and CZAPKI, the latter a friend of KOSSUTH, and a leading member of the revolutionary committee instituted by the ex-Dictator of the Magyars. The operations of this little force, sure to create considerable ferment among their grumbling countrymen, are to be supported by a whole Prussian corpse d'armée. Indeed, unless the suspension of hostilities interfere with the movements of the opposing armies—a matter about which we are kept in perfect ignorance—some 30,000 Prussians were to occupy Presburg to-day.

With no less vigor are the Austrian defensive measures being carried on. In addition to the one erected at Floridsdorf, another *tête de pont* is being constructed to protect the Isle of Lobau, situated to the east of the capital. All the hills round Vienna—the Bisamberg, Kahlenberg, &c.—have been crowned with batteries, partly consisting of fortress artillery. The Prussians have not found a bushel of wheat, nor a single ox, calf, or chicken, in the immediate vicinity of Vienna, to which their main force has now penetrated. All had been removed by the Austrians beforehand. The provisioning the army would be rendered very difficult by this precaution of the Imperial Generals, were it not that one of the various lines to Vienna—a roundabout line, it is true, but still affording direct railway communication—has been reopened within the last few days. The trains first go to Reichenberg, so as to avoid Theresienstadt and its frowning redoubts, guarding the middle course of the Elbe; then turn south to Prague, as they cannot pass by Josephstadt and Koniggratz, also garrisoned by Austrians, and next proceed to Brunn, as the road by Olmutz is for the like reasons unavailable. Thence to Vienna the line is free.

According to official intelligence divulged to-day, Olmutz has been quite recently left by the greater part of its garrison. The direct way to Vienna being in the hands of the Prussian main force, and the route through the northwestern corner of Hungary having been closed by a Prussian Corps d'Armée crossing the March, the retreating garrison are said to have passed the Carpathians, with a view to shelter themselves, if possible, at Komorn, the virgin fortress of the country of the Magyars. Whether this account is correct can only be ascertained in a later stage of the proceedings.

In Western and Central Germany operations have not been suspended in consequence of the armistice. One-half of the Prussian Maine army, which, with its reserves in Nassau and Electoral Hesse, has been recently increased to the respectable figure of 90,000 men, is marching upon Mannheim with orders to proceed to Stuttgart. Terrified by the incessant advance of the enemy, who, it appears, is not content with holding the line of the Maine, the Federal and Bavarian Generals have laid aside their former dissensions and effected a junction of their corps at or near Amorbach, some twenty miles south of Aschaffenburg. I do not, however, think the Bavarian army will long tarry in the western part of their dominions, as a Prussian force, under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is just now invading their eastern frontier by way of Plauen and Hof. The danger to the Southern league, arising from the combined movements of their adversary in the east and west, is so imminent as to have led to an anxious conference of the Baden, Wurtemburg, Bavarian and Darmstadt Premiers at Munich. With all these troops employed in the field, the Prussians have still men enough left to menace Mayence. So close have their patrols got to that fortress, and such a dread have the inhabitants of a siege, that they have sent a deputation to the Grand Duke of Hesse, their Sovereign, now staying at Munich as a fugitive, to implore him to make peace.

Movement of the Prussians before the Armistice—Von Borcke in the Field.

Duernkruth (July 19) Correspondence of the London Times.

It is quite evident from the movements of the Prussian troops that some great operation is meditated, and it is but natural to suppose that the present combinations are being made with the design of striking a heavy blow against the capital of the Austrian Empire. Probably before this letter reaches you, the telegraph will have already informed you what that blow has been, and whether it has been successfully delivered.

The Prussian cavalry is being collected together, and when united will form an enormous number of sabres, of which it is expected some use will be made within the next few days, for from Genserndorf to the Danube stretches the wide flat plain of the Marchfeld, on which the Austrian cavalry may have a fair field for action, and where it may strive to regain the world-wide reputation which has been so rudely shaken by the charges of the Prussian squadrons in the earlier part of the war. But if the Austrian horse seek to overthrow the cavalry of this army they must be prepared to meet the latter in a series of desperate combats, for the confidence of the Prussian horsemen in their own superiority runs strong, and Prussia at the present moment rejoices in some cavalry officers of high repute, among whose names stand conspicuous those of the Prince FREDERICK CHARLES himself, of his uncle Prince ALBRECHT, who at present commands the cavalry corps of the First Army, of the Chief of the Staff of the cavalry corps, Lieut.-Col. VON WITZENDORFF, and of VON BORCKE, who was the Chief of the Staff of the celebrated Confederate cavalry of Gen. STUART during the late war in America. This last officer, although still suffering painfully from a wound received in an action before Gettysburgh, volunteered his services to his own country as soon as the present war broke out, and is now attached to the Staff of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. The Austrians have, in retreating, destroyed the bridges across the March, in order to prevent communication between the Prussian columns which might advance on either bank of the stream. That of Anger has been burnt, and a few charred piles peeping above the water are all that show where the bridge stood; but the Prussian engineers have already replaced it by another bridge, made out of such materials as came readily to hand, and have thrown another, supported upon trestles, at this place, so that by these means infantry and artillery can cross from one side of the river to the other, and many fords have been found of which the cavalry can make use.

Defeat of the Bavarians.

(OFFICIAL.)

MUNICH, July 26—Evening.

An engagement has taken place with the Prussians near Wurzburg, which resulted unfavorably for the Bavarians, who suffered serious losses, especially in officers.

The Bavarian headquarters are to-day at Rottendorff.

ASCHAFFENBURG, July 27.

On the 25th inst. an engagement took place near Gerschem, between the Goben Division and the Eighth Federal Army Corps, in which the Prussians were victorious.

The Beyer Division was also victorious over the Bavarians near Helmstadt.

The Beyer and Flies Divisions repulsed the Bavarians near Rossbrunn.

The Prussian army is three quarters of a mile west of Wurzburg.

WURZBURG, Friday, July 27.

Yesterday and to-day conflicts took place between the Prussians and Bavarians at Dettingen and Helmstadt, on the road to Wurzburg, and other encounters at Rossbrunn and Waldbuttelbaum, between the rivers Tauber and Kain. The Bavarians sustained heavy losses. The Bavarian headquarters are now at Rottendorf, a quarter of a mile south of Wurzburg.

Bohemia and Bavaria to be Held by Prussia.

It is stated that the preliminaries of peace provide that Bohemia and Bavaria are to remain in the occupation of Prussia.

The Prussians Advancing through Baden.

The vanguard of the Prussian forces, under Gen. MANTEUFFEL, was in Baden territory on the 26th ult., and had advanced southward, after a successful engagement with the Baden and Wurtemburg troops, near Beschoffheim and Werbach.

The whole army of the Main continued to advance in a southerly direction.

Prussia Continues to Enlarge Her Armies.

Berlin (July 26) Correspondence of Galignani's Messenger.

Considerable reinforcements have been recently sent to Bohemia to make up for the troops detached to watch Olmutz and Koniggratz. While the people believe in a speedy restoration of peace, the Government are preparing against the contingency of prolonged war. The conscription of 60,000 men is scarcely over, and the embodiment of the second ban of the Landwehr, consisting of 120,000 men, not yet concluded, when a new enlistment is reported to be contemplated for the beginning of August. Still I do not perceive that the lower classes, chiefly suffering from these continuous draughts, are disposed to grumble; nor does the mercantile community, whose sacrifices have been enormous, grudge the Crown any amount of men or money, now that there is a chance of consolidating the various sections of the nation, and bringing on a better future for Fatherland.

The Prussians at Frankfort—Exactions of Gen. Falkenstein.

A letter from Frankfort, in the *Temps*, says that Gen. DE FALKENSTEIN has been named Governor of Bohemia, and so he has left his command here. The first act of his successor has been to visit the city with another war contribution. Gen. DE FALKENSTEIN had taken 6,000,000 of florins, and his successor demands, in his turn, 25,000,000 ($10,000,000.) That forms a total of nearly 75,000,000 for a city which has not 100,000 inhabitants. What a joyful prospect for the future! "There is not such a sum in the city," said the two Senators who have accepted the functions of Civil Commissioners. "Oh!" replied the General, "I do not hold absolutely to being paid in hard cash. There are good signatures in Frankfort: I will take bills." "Your Excellency, it is impossible!" "Do not pronounce that word, for you will draw on your city the horrors of pillage." This short but memorable conversation took place on the 20th of July, in the year of grace 1866. The Commissioners set to work. They had a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce of the principal bankers, and submitted to them the new demands of the Prussian occupation. A deputation composed of MM. DE ROTHSCHILD, GRUNELIUS and DE NEVILLE was sent to Gen. DE MANTEUFFEL. It obtained the same reply as before—"It must be paid, or woe be to you!" said the General in dismissing them. "What matters it if they call me a second Duke of ALVA?" A person having demanded of Gen. DE MANTEUFFEL if, in case the city should pay the demand, it would be safe from any further requisition—"On my part, yes," he replied, "but I make no engagement for my successor." When this communication leaves, no resolution has been come to.

Movements About Vienna—The Position of Austria Stronger.

Vienna (Aug. 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

The movements of troops about Vienna are incessant and continuous, but it would not be proper to indicate the directions in which they are made, even if it were interesting to people at home to be made acquainted with isolated facts, the value of which can only be tested by subsequent events. A letter may fall into the hands of the enemy like the celebrated epistle of the Prussian Chief of the Staff, of which all the world has heard by this time, and by which the friends of the Austrians are much comforted, seeing that there is fair room for criticism in the enemy's arrangements as well as their own. The information contained in unofficial documents might be of the highest importance to an enemy, even in the details which appeared most insignificant at the time of writing, and it is best to take a retrospective attitude. That the Prussians set great store on information is manifest by their efforts to obtain it. Not a day passes without the discovery of spies in all sorts of disguises, and the zeal of the soldiery and police, and of all good subjects, is whetted by the reward of 200fl. to the lucky detective.

The position of Austria may have deteriorated or remained stationary in a political sense for the last few days, but, assuredly, as regards the defence of her capital, there can be no question of her advance. She has made herself infinitely stronger. In men and in measures Austria has become truly formidable on the Danube. The Prussians feel the force of the situation. They cannot ignore the facts concerning their own position, which become patent every day. They feel them in their failing supplies, in their diminished trains, in the animosity of the peasantry, in the renewed activity of the Austrian horse, which never leaves them night or day, hanging on their flanks and worrying the heads of their columns. So their advance is slow and apparently indecisive. They may be gathering their strength for a great effort—making assurance doubly sure; but no one will have failed to perceive that their movements have lately lacked the vigor and precision which characterized their movements previous to Koniggratz.

A Note from Senator Baron Bernus.

The following is the text of the note which has been addressed by Senator Baron BERNUS, of Frankfort, to their Excellencies M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, Prince GORTCHAKOFF, and Lord STANLEY:

"It is still insisted that Frankfort shall pay 25 millions of florins, besides the six millions already paid, and in addition to the two millions of provisions and horses already furnished to the Prussian troops, and all sorts of other requisitions. The Senate and the other municipal corps of Frankfort having assembled to address a petition to the King of Prussia and having chosen M. DE ROTHSCHILD and two other citizens of consideration to present it in person to His Majesty, the Prussian Civil Commissary has refused the needful permission. *The Burgomaster Fellner, whom Gen. Falkenstein had chosen for one of the Commissaries of the town, has hanged himself in despair at the manner in which the town and himself have been treated.* A list has been obtained of all the members of the Senate and municipal bodies, as well as an account of their landed and personal property, probably with the intention of making them personally responsible for the payment of twenty-five million florins. All the bankers, as the result of these measures, have joined in declaring that in case of violence of this sort they will suspend all their payments both in Germany and abroad. The Prussians who inhabit Frankfort have sent a deputation to the Prussian Commissary to plead the cause of the town and express their indignation. I can only fulfill a sacred duty in communicating this news to your Excellency, begging you, in the name of humanity, to plead with His Majesty the cause of the unhappy City of Frankfort."

The Conduct of Gen. Manteuffel Condemned.

Paris (July 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

The conduct of Gen. MANTEUFFEL at Frankfort has disgusted even the best friends of Prussia. To propose giving up a defenceless city to pillage unless an enormous ransom were paid within a given number of hours, is almost incredible. We hear that the Prussian Ambassador in Paris has been requested to report to his Court the impression made on all classes of the population by those acts. No one knows better than M. GOLTZ the reprobation they have called forth, and how much they have aggravated the ill-feeling of the Parisian population to his Government. It was reported yesterday that Gen. MANTEUFFEL had been formally disavowed by his own Government, and even dismissed. It is to be hoped that the report is well-founded. I have reason to believe that the Emperor has not disguised his opinions on this matter, but has expressed in the strongest possible terms to those about him his disgust at conduct which nothing can justify. The accounts from Frankfort speak of the intense anxiety existing there, and the fears of the inhabitants lest these acts should be but the precursors of worse.

THE SITUATION IN ITALY.

A Success Achieved by Garibaldi.

Correspondence of the London News.

PADUA, Friday, July 20—7 P. M.

Signori VISCONTI-VENOSTA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and JACINI, Minister of Public Works, arrived at CIALDINI's headquarters this morning, from those of the King at Rovigo. Prince NAPOLEON is now there, having come with all his suite, in the fullest of uniforms, to give perhaps additional weight to his mission. What this mission is no one seems to know as yet, and will not for some time. At headquarters it is regarded with apprehension, and the arrival of the two Ministers is thought to be connected with it. Anyhow this ministerial excursion is not, I know, on usual routine business.

GARIBALDI had a success yesterday morning at Condino, in the valley of the Chiese, six miles north of Storo, beyond Darso. NICOTERA had been repulsed the previous day, but his attack was only one of GARIBALDI's many master strokes, for it served to mask the principal movement. While NICOTERA was attacking the enemy in front on the road, GARIBALDI himself debouched from a mountain pass almost impracticable to any one, fell upon the back of the Austrians, outflanked them, and compelled them to abandon Condino in all haste. This village is now held by the Italian volunteers, and will shortly be left when they march further north.

I was going to close the letter when I received the important news that the Austrians have evacuated Chioggia and Brondolo. This is positive.

TREVISO, Saturday, July 21.

I am here once more, while the headquarters of the "Army of Operation" are still in Padua. I think that by this time I ought to know all the ways of getting to Treviso, unless it be that from Vienna, which I have not yet been allowed to try. It is a way that CIALDINI would like to follow now. Meanwhile he was still last night at his quarters in the palace of Aremberg, close to the celebrated chapel which GIOTTO painted while staying in Padua.

France and Italy.

Paris (July 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

The correspondent of the *Siecle* writes from Ferrara, under date the 21st inst., that the news of the armistice was received "without much repugnance." Had the conditions of peace been unfavorable to Italy it is evident that Prince NAPOLEON would not have been charged with proposing them to the King. The Italians declare that they do not desire war for the sake of war, and that, provided the honor and the interests of Italy are cared for, they would not reject these propositions. It must not be forgotten, however, that beside Venetia Italy demands Southern Tyrol, Istria and Trieste. The Tyrol is the key of Italy on the German side, and it is through the Tyrol that German armies have for ages poured down into the Peninsula. That Italy shall be mistress on her territory, that she shall have nothing more to fear from the ambition of her neighbors, she must have the Tyrol, the population of which is Italian in manners, language, and sentiments. There is reason to believe that these demands of Italy will be supported by France and Prussia, but it is doubtful whether relating to Trieste and Istria will be decided in her favor. France would make no objection, and would not ask for better than that Trieste should become an Italian port. It was believed, however, that Prussia would not be so favorable to these pretensions, so far as Istria and Trieste are concerned. Prussia commanding the land and sea forces of the Confederation, and aspiring to become a maritime Power, will not have Germany completely shut out of the Adriatic. Germany derives too many advantages from the possession of Trieste in a commercial point of view to consent to the transfer of that port to Italy. Italy attaches great importance to the Tyrol, and if she asks for Istria, over and above, it is only because she knows it well to ask for more in order to obtain less. At the very moment Prince NAPOLEON arrived at Ferrara the King was preparing to change his headquarters to Rovigo. The orders were already issued, and the staff had everything in readiness. The counter order subsequently given was considered at Ferrara as indicative of the close of the war; and it now depended only on Austria that peace should be concluded.

It is asserted that, in consequence of Italy having declined accepting Venetia from the hands of France, and Austria having refused to consider its cession to the Emperor NAPOLEON as null and void, the Venetian people will be allowed to decide by universal suffrage as to their annexation to Italy, or their formation as a separate and independent State. It seems that at Venice there actually is a party, said to be considerable, who reject the annexation, and who demand the reestablishment of the old Venetian Republic.

Garibaldi.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes: Private letters from the volunteer camp tell me the way in which GARIBALDI will persist in exposing himself to the utmost risk, despite all representations and intreaties—"in a way that is that of a corporal rather than of a general"—keeps them all there in hourly apprehension for his life. A carriage in which he was being carried to the scene of attack the other day was subjected to the fire of a whole party of Tyrolese sharpshooters posted on a height above the road by which it had to pass. And it seemed a perfect miracle that he should have escaped unhurt.

An Alleged Austrian Victory Denied.

Official reports from the Garibaldian headquarters positively contradict a recent dispatch of the Austrian commander in the Tyrol, relative to the alleged victory on the 21st, near Ledso. Dispatches from GARIBALDI himself state, on the contrary, that his troops gained a complete victory on that occasion, with a total loss of only 300 men.

The volunteers had advanced towards Lombarde, and occupied Cimengo and Ponte Chiese without resistance.

The Austrian commander in the Tyrol claims to have defeated the Italians, at Valsorda, on the 25th, with heavy loss.

The Austrians Preparing to Abandon Venice.

Letters received from Vienna state that the Austrians were removing the archives and the books from the libraries. The inhabitants looked with great uneasiness upon the preparations being made by the Italian troops for the blockade and siege of the city. All communication with Venice was cut off on the 9th by Gen. MEZZACAPO.

The Naval Battle off Lissa—An Italian Account.

Milan (July 20) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Austrian Admiral is said to have made a specially fierce attack on the flagship *Re d'Italia*, overwhelming it by the fire of several vessels, perhaps with the idea that by destroying it and PERSANO together, he should cause confusion and terror in the fleet. As far as the destruction of the vessel went, he succeeded. The terrible war engines of our day, the rifled cannon and the iron prow, respect neither King nor Kaiser, and both went down together. A letter from Florence, in the *Pungolo*, says it was only when the *Re d'Italia* had been so severely damaged, it was evident she must sink, that PERSANO, with three officers, his son and the chief of the staff, Admiral D'AMICO, transferred himself to the *Affondatore*, and drove full steam against the Austrian flagship, with such tremendous force as to sink her in turn. This is at variance with the previous statement that PERSANO went on board the *Affondatore* before the action commenced. The same letter, of which the contents, however, need confirmation, says that of 37 officers who remained on board the *Re d'Italia*, 13 got safe on board the *Vittorio Emanuele*, the remaining 24 perishing with the greater part of the crew, consisting, it is said, of 600 men. The writer continues:

"We had three other iron-clads very much riddled (*criblé*) by balls of an enormous calibre, proving the Austrian fleet to have been well provided with large projectiles of the most recent invention. All this obliged PERSANO to repair to Ancona with the greater part of the fleet, to victual and repair damages, leaving, however, in the waters of Lissa a sufficient number of vedettes to hold the enemy confined in the Channel of Lesina."

It is doubtful whether the Austrian squadron, if so greatly damaged as is reported, and as seems probable, will find means of repair in the Lesina Channel. Its first movement, when it drew out of action, it is said to have indicated an intention of retiring upon Pola, but that was frustrated.

The *Kaiser* is said to have carried 91 guns and 900 men, the two steamers that were sunk 500 men between them. Of the crew of the *Re d'Italia* 140 are said to have been saved. Some Italian account accuse the Austrians of firing on the men when struggling in the water. It is reported that about 20 men were saved from the *Palestro*. One account says that it was the iron-clad *Re di Portogallo* which sunk the *Kaiser*. The *Perseveranza* affirms very positively that *many officers of the defunct navy of the Confederate States of America have for several months been serving on board the Austrian fleet, and that their experience in the management of iron-clads, and in working the huge guns now in use, was of very great advantage to the Austrians.* I believe there have long been foreign officers in that navy. As long ago as the time of the Crimean war I remember to have met an Englishman and a Dutchman in command of two Austrian men-of-war. Of one thing there can be no doubt—namely, that the fight was most fiercely contested, and that the damage done on both sides was very great. Whether the Austrians are shut up in the Lesina Channel for so long a time as their enemy chooses to keep them there, or whether they will get back to Pola, and how far the Italian operations against Lissa have been frustrated by the battle, are matters that have yet to be decided. At present the accounts received are too partial and conflicting for a positive opinion to be formed. A letter says that the *Affondatore* was struck by 38 shots, causing tremendous shocks, but not otherwise injuring her. If it be true that the Austrian fleet has suffered so much as to be unable to keep the sea, and is shut up in a channel where it has not sufficient means to repair its damages, and whence it cannot issue without encountering destruction at the hands of an uninjured portion of the Italian fleet, which is watching for its exit, it is quite clear that the Italians, although at a heavy cost, have won a real victory. But if that be the case, for what imaginable reason, everybody here asks, did the the Government announce it in such an ambiguous way as to give the public reason to suppose that it might be a defeat? The best that could be inferred from the bulletin was that it had been a hard fight without any result—in fact, a drawn action.

Another Account of the Engagement.

The *Patrie*, under date of Vienna, July 22, publishes the following account of the recent action between the Italian and Austrian squadrons in the Adriatic:

"Admiral TEGETHOFF, the same who on May 12, 1864, had to retire before the brave little squadron of the Danes in the action of Heligoland, was on board the armour-plated frigate *Archduke Maximilian*, lying off the port of Pola, when a signal from a sloop which had been sent out to cruise denoted some movement of importance. There were then under steam only two wooden ships of the line, the *Kaiser*, three-decker, and a two-decker, and an iron-plated frigate. With this moderate force the Admiral put to sea, and was joined soon after by several armoured gunboats. When in sight of Zara he received intelligence that the Italian fleet, comprising twenty-three vessels, most of them iron-plated, were about to attack Lissa. Three other vessels, of which two had belonged to the fleet of the Austrian Lloyd's, but had recently been converted into vessels of war, and an armored corvette joined the Admiral's squadron. This force, of which the three-decked *Kaiser* formed the centre, took up its station at some distance from Lissa, the guns of which town had on the previous evening, crippled an Italian armored frigate. Upon the squadron coming into sight the firing both on sea and land became appalling. Four Italian armored vessels, two frigates and two corvettes, bore down under full steam upon the Austrian three-decker. The action became furious, *the three-decker, enveloped in smoke, appeared like some monstrous animal standing at bay against a pack of hounds.* Her gunners, nearly all Dalmatians, and who were not under fire for the first time, replied to the broadsides of their antagonists by a fire less rapid, but better aimed. The Admiral, seeing the danger in which that ship was placed, went to its aid and directed his own vessel at full speed upon one of the large Italian frigates. This frigate, already damaged at the water line, was stove in a little above the deck. A great cry was heard, a loud clamor, an immense gulf seemed to open amid the waves, and then wide-spreading circles were seen upon the surface of the water, which had again become smooth. The frigate had been swallowed up. Its engulfment was, however, marked by a glorious episode. *A half battalion of Bersaglieri, who were on board, climbed up into the tops, and, while holding on by the robes, shouldered their rifles as on parade-ground, and sent a volley upon the deck of the Archduke Maximilian. This parting farewell produced terrible effects—twenty killed and sixty wounded falling around the Admiral, who seemed to be invulnerable.* Scarcely had this event been concluded, when a fearful explosion was heard. A shower of iron and wooden fragments, mingled with portions of human bodies, fell upon the decks of the vessel, and an immense wall of water appeared to raise up near the *Kaiser*. The Austrian Admiral then found that a hollow shot from one of the guns of the three-decker had caused the explosion of a second Italian frigate. Thus, two vessels were destroyed, two crews lost, besides other serious damages to the fleet. On board the Austrian ships the killed were numerous, among them being one of the most distinguished officers of the Austrian marine, the Irishman, Capt. ERIC O'KLIN (*sic.*) Trieste has been illuminated; Spalatro, Zara, and Ragusa, which have furnished the fleet with many of its combatants, have been decked out with flags. *This battle will have a great moral effect, for it is no mystery that in all the towns just mentioned there exists a party which is seeking to promote annexation to Italy.*"

The *Patrie* also contains the following letter from Milan, dated July 22:

"The fleet has at last shaken off its immobility. After quitting the waters of Ancona it proceeded toward the island of Lissa, which it bombarded. The Austrian fleet, although inferior in number, offered battle to the Italian squadron. The information already received is very confused, but from dispatches recently arrived we gather some interesting facts. It appears that on board the Austrian ships were embarked a number of Tyrolese sharpshooters, whose fire inflicted much damage to the Italians. Two of the Italian vessels are lost, but one, the *Palestro*—although the official account is silent upon the point—was captured by the enemy and was blown up by its crew rather than haul down its flag. Bes de the two vessels lost three others were entirely *hors de combat*. The action in its results was indecisive, but the retirement of the Austrians gave an appearance of victory to the Italians. One result of the action, however, was to demonstrate the superiority of the French iron plating over that of other countries. The Italian squadron comprised several vessels built and plated in France, not one of which has suffered, notwithstanding the terrible fire of the Austrians. *On the contrary, all the vessels constructed in England are in a deplorable condition, and have their armor-plating pierced. The Re d'Italia, which sunk almost at a stroke*, was a vessel of very large dimensions, quite new.

An Austrian Account.

The Vienna *Gazette* publishes the following telegram:

TRIESTE, Monday, July 23.

The Lloyd's steamer *Pluton* has arrived to-day, from Lissa, with ten prisoners on board, all Neapolitans, who had been picked up, after swimming, as they say, for fifteen hours in the sea. They formed part of the crew of the *Re d'Italia*. *The crew, numbering 696 men, had almost wholly perished, Admiral Vacca himself having been on board.* The ship which was blown up after the *Re d'Italia* was destroyed was the *Principe Di Carignano*, the *Palestro* having been seriously injured the evening before. The *Kaiser* was surrounded by four frigates of the enemy, from which she freed herself by a bold movement. Our vessels fired at a distance of twenty paces. The port of Lissa has not the appearance of a place which had been the theatre of a combat. *An open battery, situated above the city, fired with so much precision into the portholes of the iron-plated frigates which had penetrated into the port that they were obliged to withdraw.* The masonry bears only the traces of a single bullet, and all the rest is in a better state.

Proclamation to the Hungarians by Gen. Klapka.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes: Gen. KLAPKA has issued the following proclamation to the Hungarian legion, made up of prisoners of war, and ready to take the field at a moment's notice:

"Brave warriors! At my country's call I assume the command of the Hungarian armies, and address you in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief. Our country is no longer left unbefriended. The powerful kings of Prussia and Italy hold out their right hands to us. GARIBALDI will assist us from Italy; TURR will operate against the Danube, BETHLEN take the field in Transylvania, while I will lead you forward from Prussia. LUDWIG KOSSUTH will be in our midst. Thus united we shall expel the Hapsburg dynasty, that has so long shed our best blood and robbed us of our wealth. The country of Arpad is our own, and we will secure it to ourselves. In 1848 and 1849 we gained immortal glory without obtaining our wishes; this time we shall gather fresh laurels and succeed. Forward, then! Gather around the Hungarian standard, and remember that wherever unfurled it is the duty of the Hungarians to rally round it. But a few days' march from here are the frontiers of our beloved country. There I will guide you, there where parents, sisters, and brides await us with open arms. You have to choose between remaining prisoners of war and sharing the honor of fighting for the liberty of our country.

G. KLAPKA. Hungarian General.

The above was distributed among the legion at Neisse and a number of Hungarian prisoners at Glogau who have not as yet enlisted in the force. The legion, as I believe I have already mentioned, consists of 9,000 men, who have all voluntarily entered the ranks. The 35,000 other prisoners of various nationalities taken in the war are such a burden to the Government that they have now been allowed, if they choose to do so, to hire themselves out as field hands, and make what bargain the can with their employers. The latter are, however, responsible to the Government for the wages, the Crown being in honor bound to provide for the prisoners. As a rule, they are to work in gangs under the guard of single soldiers, but exceptions are permitted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

News of the Completion of the Great Work.

News of the success of the Atlantic Cable was received in London and Liverpool on the 28th ult. The following appears in *Wilmer & Smith's European Times*, of that date:

The following telegram has been received by Reuter's Telegraph Company, (limited,) July 27, from R. A. GLASS, Managing Director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, (limited:)

'VALENTIA, Friday, July 27.

Shore end landed and splice completed at 8:43. Messages of congratulation passed rapidly between Ireland and Newfoundland. Insulation and continuity perfect. Speed much increased since surplus cable has been cut off.'"

The London *Daily News* of the 27th says:

"Humanly speaking, the *Great Eastern* has accomplished her task. * * * The chimera of yesterday becomes the truism of to-day, and it may not be unreasonably hoped that Atlantic telegraphy will, in a few years, become as much a thing of course as steam navigation or express trains.

Reverting to one of the subordinate scientific improvements connected with the experiment of this year, to which previous reference has been made, we find that the 'artificial submarine cable,' invented by Mr. CROMWELL VARLEY, can be made to represent, in a few minutes, every cable that has been constructed or is likely to be submerged. This apparatus is composed of a series of resistance coils and a series of induction plates or condensers. The resistances of the coils can be varied at pleasure, as also the size of the condensers attached to them. Eleven sets of resistance coils and ten sets of condensers are generally employed to form the artificial line. Each of the condensers is composed of several hundred feet square of tin foil. The alternate sheets are separated from each other by a distance of about one two-hundredth part of an inch. Notwithstanding this proximity they are so well insulated that when they are charged like a Leyden jar, many hours must elapse before the charge shows any considerable diminution of force.

When the relative proportions of the apparatus are adjusted so as to represent a cable twelve thousand miles in length, with a conductor and core equal in dimensions to the present Atlantic cable, viz.: three hundred pounds of copper and four hundred pounds of gutta percha to the nautical mile, the rate of transmission is so slow that near seven seconds elapse before the signal begins to be visable at the distant end, and more than a minute is required to make one complete signal. Thanks to this compartively slow rate of signalling, it has been possible to study the transmission of electric waves by actual experiment, and the instrument known as the "curb key," the joint invention of Mr. VARLEY and Prof. THOMSON, has been improved and perfected. It should be said that electric signals are not transmitted suddenly through long cables, but begin at the distant end at first slowly, then gradually rising and reaching a maximum, slowly subside again. If several signals be made rapidly one after the other they do not appear separately at the distant end, but are jumbled together and confused.

The duty of the curb key is to prevent this indistinctness by cutting down the original electric wave and leaving the line clear and ready, after each signal, for a second impulse. To effect this five separate currents are used to produce one wave at the distant end. The first current is to produce the impulse, and the second one to curb it rapidly, and to clear the line of its electric charge, so as to be ready for the next impulse or wave.

An artificial 'line' has been constructed for each terminus of the Atlantic cable, and Mr. VARLEY suggests that these artificial lines shall be so attached that the telegraphist, in signalling through from Valentia to America, or *vice versa*, may see at any moment what effect his signals are producing at the distant end, and so know whether his batteries are performing their duties properly. The ease with which this can be done has been put to a practical trial on the artificial line, and the apparatus was also tested through the Atlantic cable before the *Great Eastern* left Sheerness. A piece of cable was connected up, in circuit with the cable on board, and its insulating covering was removed. Even when the conductor was exposed to the sea for eleven inches—representing a fault of a magnitude that never occurs in practice—the signals through the cable were still perfecly clear and distinct. Thus, then, should a fault of insulation unhappily develop itself in the cable, it may be reasonably hoped that serious mischief will be prevented by this and other advancements."

THE REFORM RIOTS.

The Excitement Subsiding—No Meeting in Hyde Park on the 30th.

There had been no further disturbance of the peace in London, but demonstrations of more or less significance continued to take place in Hyde Park and elsewhere. The police force in the Park had been reduced to about its usual standard, and this step exerted a favorable influence over the crowds who continued to frequent the locality. A serious misunderstanding had arisen between the Home Secretary and the Reform League—the latter body contending that Mr. WALPOLE conceded permission for one meeting in Hyde Park, on the understanding that no repetition should be attempted until the question of right is settled, while the Secretary denies having given any such consent. Earl DERBY, in the House of Lords emphatically declared that Government had not consented to any meeting being held in any of the Royal parks; on the contrary, they could not sanction it, but at the same time they were willing to afford every facility for trying the question of right, and would make no objection to a meeting on Primrose Hill or other appropriate spot. He hoped after this warning, the projected meeting for July 30 in Hyde Park, would be abandoned—otherwise the responsibility would rest on those who called the meeting. Mr. WALPOLE made a similar explanation to the above in the House of Commons.

It was reported that the League had resolved to hold two great reform meetings on the 30th—one at Victoria Park and the other at Primrose Hill.

At a meeting of the Council of the Reform League on the 27th, it was resolved to abandon the projected meeting in Hyde Park on the 30th and to meet instead in the Agricultural Hall at Islington. An open air meeting was also announced for the 31st in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

The *Army & Navy Gazette* says that had the Hyde Park meeting been persisted in Government had resolved upon calling up a substantial force of troops of all arms from the camp at Aldershott.

In the House of Lords on the 27th, Earls SHAFTESBURY and DERBY admitted the expediency, if the law decided the people could not hold meetings in Hyde Park, that some appropriate place should be provided for the purpose.

THE FENIANS.

Release of Gen. Gleeson.

Gen. MICHAEL GLEESON, late of the United States Army, was released from Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, on the 25th, where he had been confined since the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, as a Fenian. The General having perfected his recognizances, was released on condition of at once proceeding to America. Liberty had been repeatedly offered him on the same conditions, but he invariably refused to leave his companions in captivity until his health broke down, and it became a question of life and death. Capt. GLEESON, his brother, still remained in Mountjoy Prison.

The Cholera.

From the London Herald, July 25.

It is idle to deny that cholera has burst upon the eastern districts of London with sudden and unexpected fury. The pestilence may depart as hurriedly as it has arrived, but its effects at present are unmistakably severe. The Registrar-General, in alluding to this remarkable visitation, speaks of it as a "fatal explosion," so sudden and destructive has been the character of its attack. During the first week in July the deaths from cholera in London were only 14; in the second week they became 32, while in the third week, ending on Saturday last, the mortality from this cause was no less than 346, being an increase of more than tenfold. At the same time the mortality from all causes exceeds the average by 448, so that something more than cholera is at work to carry off the population. It is useless to attempt any concealment of these facts, and it may serve a valuable purpose to make mention of them. The more the public are enlightened as to the real action of cholera the less likely are they to be afraid of it, and it is only by a fair discussion of the facts that we can hope to bring about those sanitary improvements the want of which is obviously connected with this lamentable sacrifice of life.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

France.

The bullion in the Bank of France continued to accumulate, and amounted to £27,600,000. The Bank had reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent.

The Bourse was quiet on the 27th, Rentes closing 68.75.

THE LATEST BY THE JAVA.

Signing of the Four Weeks' Armistice—The Right of the Venetians to Control Their Own Destiny Recognized.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 28—Evening.

The following bulletin was posted on the Paris Bourse to-day:

The Plenipotentiaries of Prussia and Austria have signed an armistice for four weeks. Herr PFORDTEN signed on behalf of Bavaria and the other Southwestern States.

The *Italie*, of Florence, states that negotiations for the conclusion of an armistice have led to results satisfactory to the dignity and interests of Italy.

The same paper says that France has recognised the right of the inhabitants of Venetia to dispose of their own destiny.

Austria is said to have withdrawn her demands in reference to intervention on the part of the Catholic Powers in the Roman question.

The question of the Tyrol is reported to be also satisfactorily settled.

Peace negotiations are to take place directly between Italy, Austria and Prussia.

The Danish Rigsdag has finally passed a modification of the Constitution.

Another Statement of the Basis upon which the Armistice was Prolonged—Repulse of the Prussians at Wurzburg.

LONDON, Sunday, July 29.

The following is given as the basis of the arrangement by which the armistice has been prolonged:

The territorial integrity of Austria shall be maintained, except Venetia. Austria accepts the formation of the Northern Confederation under Prussia. Saxony and the Southern States preserve their territories, and will be a free group by themselves according to their pleasure. Austria pays Prussia an indemnity of seventy-five millions of francs. Schleswig will be ceded to Prussia. Holstein pays part of the expenses.

It is stated that Prussia bombarded Wurzburg on the 27th, and were repulsed with the loss of sixteen guns. The town suffered but little damage.

The *Patrie* states that the French iron-clad *Doulon* has been ordered to get ready for sea immediately. Destination unknown.

Rumors are current that if Frankfort does not pay the *forced* contribution immediately, the town will be entirely closed, and no one allowed to enter or depart.

Admiral PERSANO has demanded a court-martial. The Italian Government have determined upon a full inquiry into the causes of their late naval defeat.

The Paris Bourse was firm at 68.85.

British politics were unimportant.

DETAILS OF THE COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £270,824, and the reserve of notes of £131,920.

The Bank rate of discount remains at 10 ⅌ cent. Much discontent continued to be expressed at the maintenance of this high rate, in view of the fact that money to any amount could be obtained on choice bills in the open market as low as 6½ ⅌ cent. The funds on the 27th closed firm under the peace news. Consols 88¼@⅜.

BARING Bros. say U. S. 5-20s, after having touched 70¼, have fallen to 69⅛@¼; Erie shares, 44@44¼. (This latter quotation is evidently incorrect, being much above the Stock Exchange quotation, viz.: 41½@¾.)

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 28—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports as follows: "The demand for cotton revived on Friday upon the declaration of a suspension of hostilities upon the Continent, and in the early part of the week the business was large, particularly on Monday, accompanied by an advance in prices. On Wednesday the demand was less active and more freely met by holders, and on Thursday the market was dull with a comparatively limited business, but the quotations generally are still above the close of last week. The high rate of discount maintained by the Bank continues to have a decidedly depressing influence, especially in the manufacturing districts. American cotton advanced fully ½d. ⅌ lb. up to Monday, but closes only ¼d. above last week's rates. In Egyptian the week's advance is ¼d.@½d. ⅌ lb., and in other kinds it ranges from ⅛d. to ¼d. The sales of the week add up 102,510 bales, including 13,420 to speculators and 32,330 for export. The quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	16d.	Middling Orleans	14½d.
Fair Mobile	15¾d.	Middling Mobile	14¼d.
Fair Uplands	15½d.	Middling Uplands	14d.

The business yesterday (Friday) was estimated at 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; closing dull but not quotably lower. Stock on hand, 883,130 bales, of 380,520 are American.

Trade at Manchester yesterday was very quiet, and prices generally were decidedly in favor of buyers.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and HENRY JUMP & SON report Flour quiet but firm at fully Tuesday's rates. Wheat in moderate demand at Tuesday's decline of 2d. ⅌ cental; Winter Red and Southern, 10s.@11s. Corn, 9d.@1s. ⅌ quarter lower on the week; Mixed freely offered at 28s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others report: Beef in retail demand at late rates. Pork quiet and easier. Bacon flat and reshipments to New-York continue. Lard dull and nominal. Tuscan declined to 50s. 3d., being 10s. lower. Cheese in good demand but freely met. Tallow closes firmer. North American, 45s.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes—Sales of Pots at 30s.; no Pearls here. Sugar in better demand, and 6d. dearer. Molasses a shade dearer. Coffee in fair demand, at full rates. Rice steady and in good request. Linseed unchanged. Linseed Oil quiet at 39s.@39s. 6d. Linseed Cake unchanged. Sperm Oil—Sales of winter bagged at £125. Rosin dull; sales of American at 5s. for black, up to 17s. 6d. for fine. Spirits of Turpentine quiet and unaltered. Petroleum quiet, but firmer; refined, 1s. 10d.@1s. 11d.; spirit, 7d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report WHEAT 1s.@2s. lower; Winter Red, 48s.@52s. FLOUR, 23s.@26s. IRON quiet; Rails and Bars, £6; Scotch Pig, 52s. SUGAR firm and dearer. COFFEE firm at full prices to 2s. advance. TEA tending downward. RICE unchanged. TALLOW dull; P. Y. C., 44s. LINSEED CAKES tending upward. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—American to arrive offers at 41s. PETROLEUM sells at 1s. 10d. for Refined. LINSEED OIL steady at 36s. SPERM OIL firm at £123.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 28—Evening.

COTTON firm and unchanged; sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 4,000. Middling Uplands, 14d.@14¼d.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS inactive.

Consols, 88¼@88⅜.

U. S. Five-Twenties, 69¼@69½.

Illinois Central Shares, 77@78.

Erie Shares, 41@42.

Anglo-American Telegraph Shares have advanced about 2¾ per cent. since the lying of the cable, and close at 12¼; and Atlantic Telegraph at 8 ⅌ cent. Preference Shares are still about 4—or 1 ⅌ cent. discount.

[Advertisement.]

"The ladies of our household indorse it as unrivaled." BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS FOR COOKING PURPOSES.—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 04	Sun sets...... 7 06	Moon rises... 4 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 54	Gov. Island. 7 43	Hell Gate.... 9 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Rapidan, Eaton, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heinecken & Palmore; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Lawrence, Johnson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Enterprise, (Br.,) Arty, Londonderry, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Almena, Hinman, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman; Gazelle, Meyer, Acapulco, Merchant & Carman.

Brigs John Sherwood, Wooster, Galveston, Murray, Ferris & Co; Fortunata Parodi, (Ital.,) Langobardi, Bristol, A. P. Agresta; Catharine, (Br.,) McDonald, St. Croix via Brunswick, C. H. Trumbull; Ottawa, (Br.,) McDonald, Picton, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Nellie, Taylor, St. Thomas, R. B. Eldridge; Scotsman, (Br.,) Miller, London, McCully & Marsh; Industrie, (Norw.,) Tonnessen, for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Iris, (Br.,) Murphy, St. John, N. B., Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Vapor, Bogert, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; E. P. Burton, Jones, Hartford, M. Briggs & Co.; Ed. Bement, Catlin, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Julia Maria, Galt, Providence, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Dirigo, Dorr, Lingan, R. P. Buck & Co.; Robert Palmer, Briggs, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co; Ocean Wave, Zeluff, Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Java, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool July 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 156 passengers to E. Cunard. July 29, off Old Head of Kinsale, passed steamship Aleppo, bound E.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Langlands, Liverpool July 24, Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 567 passengers to E. Cunard. July 25, off Queenstown, passed City of London, bound in. 26th, at 1:15 P. M., passed a National steamship, bound E. Aug. 3, at 11 A. M., passed schr. Billow Crest, bound E.; at 5:30 A. M., passed ship Crescent City, bound W. 5th, at 11 A. M., passed steamship United Kingdom, bound E.; at 4:30 P. M., passed an Inman steamer, also one of Warrin's line of steamers, both bound E.

Bark Homeward Bound, (of Searsport,) Gilmore, Grand Turk 15 ds., with salt to Walsh & Carver. Left no vessels.

Brig Walter Hawes, Purse, Bangor, with lumber to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Koodoo, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Murphy, Liverpool 60 ds., with coal to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig Nellie Mitchell, Carney, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Dearborn Bros.

Brig Northern Crown, (Br.,) Lewis, St. Croix 14 ds., with sugar to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. S. J. Warring, Smith, Charleston 8 ds., with railroad iron to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Hervey, Bridgeport, for Washington.

Schr. Pioneer, ——, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, New-Haven.

Schr. E. H. Brainerd, ——, Brookhaven.

Schr. G. W. Cummins, Bault, Providence for Rondout.

SAILED—Steamships Scotia, Palmyra, Saratoga and Albemarle.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Below.

Ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

Ship Free Trade, from Boston.

Bark Eagle, from Cow Bay.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 8—Arr. bark Charles Brewer, Rondout; brigs Java, St. Domingo City; E. P. Sweet, Baltimore; Crimea, Philadelphia; Elmira, do.; Surf, do.; Susan Duncan, Rondout; Rio Grande, Elizabethport.

WOODS' HOLE, Aug. 8, 7:30 A. M.—Passing by, steamer Glaucus, from New-York for Boston.

Arr. bark Maria Seamnull, Iquique.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Lizzie Daniels, from Norfolk for Barbados, 6 days out, put into Grassy Bay, Bermuda, July 30, leaking badly.

The bark Casco, arrived 7th, from Trinidad, Cuba, not Cardenas, as before reported.

Spoken, &c.

Britannia—ship, from New-York, bound S., July 1, lat. 31 N., lon. 42.

Dashing Wave—ship, Carlton, from Boston May 20 for San Francisco, June 18, lat. 8 N., lon. 26.

Enoch Benner—bark, Benner, from New-York for Buenos Ayres, 21 ds. out, no date, lat. 32 23 N., lon. 41 09 W.

Pilotfish—bark, Coleman, Liverpool, for Buenos Ayres, June 8, lat. 5 35 N., lon. 25 37.

Robin Hood—ship, Kelly, New-York June 12 for San Francisco, June 23, lat. 62 N., lon. 42 W.

Villafranca—ship, Urquhart, London for New-York, July 21, lat. 49 30, lon. 12 08.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Croix, July 24, brig Scio, for New-York.

[PER JAVA.]

Liverpool—Arr. July 26, City of London, (s.) Mirehouse, New-York; Heimdahl, Cappelon, Galveston; 27th, Cuba, (s.) Stone, Boston. Sld. 26th, Sarah Newman, Giles, Callao; Martha, King, Boston; Ellen Hood, Pennell, New-York; Jennie Moodie, McMullen, Philadelphia. Cld. 26th, Eureka, Smith, Boston; Karnak, James, and Hannibal, Hawkins, Galveston. Ent. out 26th, Etna, (s.) Tibbetts, and Trimountain, Stouffer, New-York.

Gravesend—Arr. July 27, Tweed, Boston.

Deal—Arr. July 27, Liverpool, Chamberlain, New-York for London, and proceeded.

Bristol—In Kingroad July 26, Danube, Broughton, from Bristol for New-York.

Portsmouth—Arr. July 26, Euterpe, Arey, Callao, for Cowes.

Off Beachy Head, July 25, Hans, Goson, for San Francisco.

Off Start Point, July 25, Expounder, Irvine, Havre for Cardiff.

Falmouth—Arr. July 26, Banshee, Henry, Philadelphia.

Shields—Sld. July 26, Chas. Gumm, New-Haven; Alfred Storer and Adams, do.

Queenstown—Arr. July 26, Erin, (s.) Cutting, Liverpool, for New-York, and sailed.

Fayal—Sld. July 8, J. O'Donohue, Gilkey, Bremen.

Bremerhaven—Sld. July 24, Union, Schutte, Baltimore; Atlantic, De Haan, and Emilie, Meyer, New-York. In the roads, 24th, Lizzie Raymond, Perry, for ——.

Antwerp—Sld. July 25, Adele, Claussen, New-York.

Flushing Roads—Sld. July 23, Cumberland, Parker, America.

Bordeaux—Sld. July 25, Brothers, Paddon, New-York; Conqueror, Sterling, Philadelphia.

Glasgow—Arr. July 26, steamship Britannia, Laird, New-York.

Cette—Sld. July 23, Americus, Hind, New-York.

[LATEST PER JAVA.]

QUEENSTOWN, July 28.

Arr. from New-York, Finzel, in the Straits of Sunda; Carlshaven, at Batavia; Crested Wave, at Deal; Ludwig, at Dublin; Carolina Visia, Bordeaux; Legatus, Lisbon; W. F. Storer, Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Louise, at Falmouth.

Arr. from Mobile, City Melbourne, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Charleston, Orion, at Liverpool.

Arr. from St. Johns, Clara Wheeler, at Liverpool.

Arr. from San Francisco, Ratler and Franklin, at Hong Kong.

Doty's Clothes Washer,

AND THE

Universal Clothes Wringer.

These are the cheapest and best machines for washing and wringing clothes. The Washer, using *boiling* hot suds, saves three-fourths the labor and time; takes out all the dirt; no sore hands; no fested air; no injury to the clothes.

SOLON ROBINSON says: "I assure you 'our machine,' after a year's use, is thought more of to-day than ever, and would not be parted with under any consideration."

Mr. ORANGE JUDD, Editor of the *American Agriculturist*, says: "Our 'better half' says this is taken to most kindly by the 'help,' and that she cannot persuade them to use any other while this is at hand."

Prof. YOUMANS, M. D., says: "Our family is not small, but a smart girl, 11 years old, did the washing last week in about four hours, and that, too, more as a frolic than a task."

Bishop SCOTT, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Odessa, Del., says: "I took hold, (which of course I should not have done if we had no machine,) and in 2½ hours we put through eleven dozen pieces, many of which were sheets, and they were well done, too. We like our machine much; could not be persuaded to do without it."

WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF IT.

The rich might do without these machines, but the *poor*, who must value time, labor and the saving of clothes, have to look on them as household necessities.—*Working Farmer.*

It is worth one dollar per week in any family.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Growing in favor the more it is used. We like it.—*Prairie Farmer, Chicago.*

It really merits all the good that can be said of it.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

Easily worked, and does its work well.—*Ohio Farmer.*

After a fair trial, we give it the preference over all others.—*Iowa Homestead.*

It is the very best machine for washing clothes we ever saw.—*New-Haven Journal and Courier.*

☞ Illustrated circulars, giving wholesale and retail terms, sent free.

On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send one Washer and one Wringer, either or both, free of freight charges. Family size Washer, $14; No. 1 Wringer, $10; No. 2 Wringer, $8 50.

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No. 32 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

The Universal Clothes Wringer,

WITH

COG-WHEELS.

The Wringer, without injury to the most delicate garments, wrings clothes almost dry, and never gets tired.

ORANGE JUDD says: "It is a *clothes saver*, a *time saver* and a *strength saver*. We think the machine more than pays for itself every year in the saving of garments. We think the Wringer should be fitted with Cogs."

SOLON ROBINSON says: "My family would as soon give up the cooking stove as *this* Clothes Wringer. It cannot be too highly recommended."

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS says: "I heartily commend it to economists of time, money and contentment."

FROM R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D.

It saves labor, expedites work, makes the laundress good-natured, does not tear off buttons—whatever that mysterious declaration may mean—and is indispensable in a well-regulated family.

FROM REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

Life is too short and human strength is too precious for our womankind to be kept at the old process of clothes washing and wringing. In the laundry of my house there is perpetual thanksgiving on Mondays for the invention of your excellent Wringer. I wish human hearts could be cleansed as easily.

☞ Exclusive right of sale given to the first responsible applicant from each town.

Send for circulars, giving wholesale and retail terms.

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IRON IN THE BLOOD.

The necessity of a due proportion of iron in the blood is well known to all medical men; when it becomes reduced from any cause whatever, the whole system suffers, the weakest part being first attacked and a feeling of languor, lassitude and "all goneness" pervades the system. The remedy is simply to supply the blood with the necessary quantity of iron. This can be done by using the

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

a protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron, which is so prepared that it assimulates at once with the blood, giving strength, vigor and new life to the whole system.

To take medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of IRON IN THE BLOOD, without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone.

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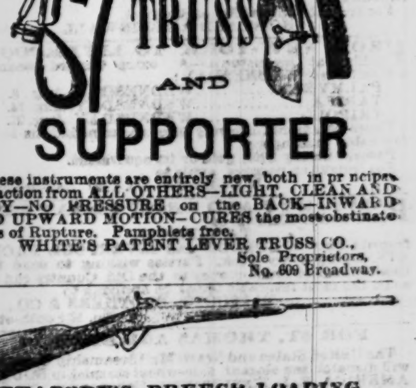

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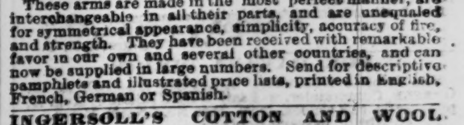

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These arms are made in the most perfect manner, are interchangeable in all their parts, and are unequaled for symmetrical appearance, simplicity, accuracy of fire, and strength. They have been received with remarkable favor in our own and several other countries, and can now be supplied in large numbers. Send for descriptive pamphlets and illustrated price lists, printed in English, French, German or Spanish.

INGERSOLL'S COTTON AND WOOL PRESSES.

INGERSOLL'S HAY AND STRAW PRESSES.
INGERSOLL'S RAG AND PAPER PRESSES.
INGERSOLL'S HIDE AND HAIR PRESSES.
PRESSES, BOTH HAND AND HORSE POWER, for baling all kinds of material, on hand and made to order. Also, a practical machine for sawing down trees, price $25. For price list and full information, call on or address the manufacturers, INGERSOLL & DOUGHERTY, Greenpoint, (Brooklyn,) N. Y.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO 473, Aug. 8, 1866.

30, 37, 25, 46, 12, 39, 40, 11, 53, 36, 61, 56, 35.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 474, Aug. 8, 1866.

68, 59, 17, 50, 38, 67, 58, 39, 21, 78, 57, 1, 3, 69.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 273, Aug. 8, 1866.

66, 56, 70, 38, 60, 7, 22, 34, 50, 43, 71, [illegible], 73.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 274, Aug. 8, 1866.

39, 53, 66, 16, 69, 8, 1, 76, 59, 77, 73, 22, 56, 54.

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